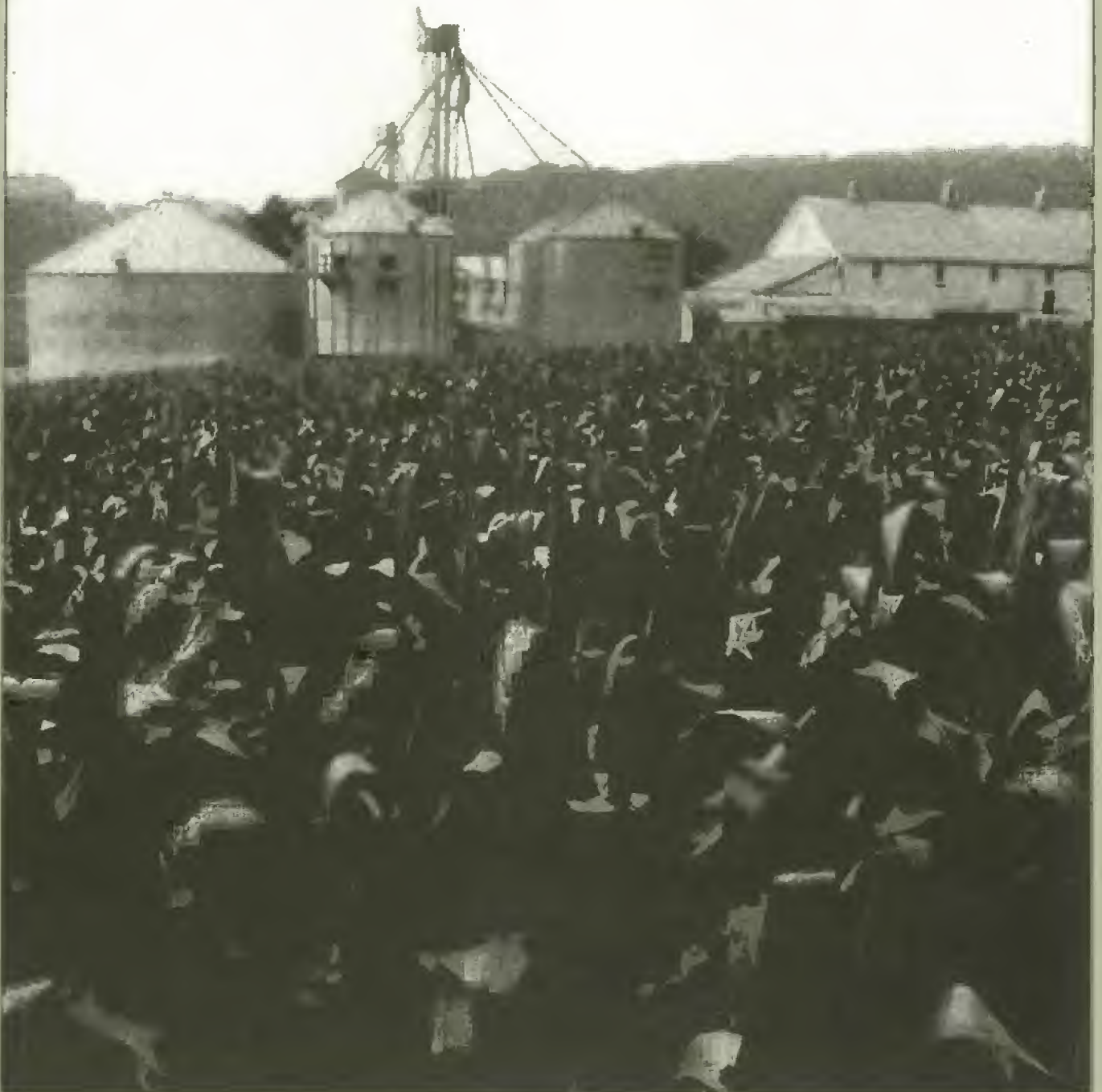


# AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

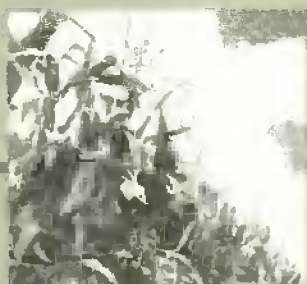
August 1982

• Economic Research Service  
United States Department of Agriculture



# AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

August 1982/AO-79



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# In Brief. . . News of the Storage Outlook, U.S. Farm Policy, and Eastern Europe

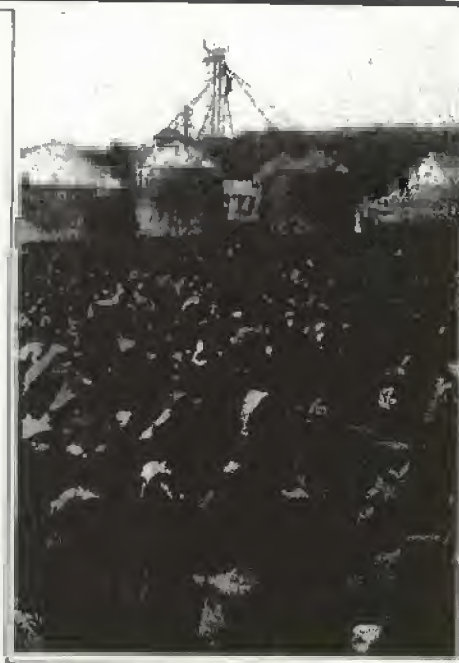
## Agricultural Economy

The early summer outlook points to large U.S. crop supplies for the new marketing season, with the supply of soybeans likely to rise 3 percent from last year, wheat supplies 2 percent, and corn 4 percent. For wheat and corn, large carryovers from last year's harvests will more than offset this year's smaller expected production. Soybean carryover stocks will be down, but a prospective 6-percent larger crop will boost supplies—resulting in a weaker price outlook.

In contrast with rising crop supplies, total meat and poultry supplies for 1982 are still expected to drop about 3 percent, led by the large decline in pork output. Supplies of poultry and beef will likely increase moderately. While hog prices may climb 25 percent for the year, cattle prices may average 4 to 7 percent higher. Broiler prices are forecast to remain near last year's average. The price projections reflect expectations of a moderate economic recovery in the second half.

## World Agriculture and Trade

Declining shipments and prospects for sales to Eastern Europe constitute the biggest change in export markets during the past year. Financial constraints, particularly in Poland, are largely responsible. In light of this, the region's governments are postponing plans to expand their livestock industries or in some cases cutting herds, thus reducing their need for grain imports.



## Agricultural Policy

In mid-July, with large 1982/83 supplies in prospect, USDA announced an acreage-reduction program for 1983 wheat. To participate, farmers will have to devote 20 percent of their acreage base to a conserving use, up from 15 percent in 1982. Participants will receive half their estimated 1983 deficiency payments in advance, easing tight cash flows and possibly reducing the need for operating loans.

On July 20, 1982, the President signed into law the No Net Cost of Tobacco Program Act (P.L. 97-218). This Act requires that tobacco growers set up a special fund through their cooperative tobacco marketing associations to repay the Federal government any losses resulting from loans made under the price-support program (except for administrative expenses). The Act also allows the sale of flue-cured quotas or Federal allotments within the same county.

With Federal expenditures on dairy products nearing \$2 billion for fiscal 1982, the administration and Congress have proposed changes in the dairy price-support program. A number of proposals have been submitted to alleviate the situation. Although Congress has taken preliminary steps toward legislation, the final form of a new dairy program remains uncertain.

In further Congressional action, both House and Senate have passed bills, which differ somewhat, reforming the water reclamation law that has been in effect since 1902. Under the 1902 law, the maximum area a farmer could own and receive subsidized water from a Federal reclamation project was limited to 160 acres (320 acres for the farmer and spouse).

## Storage and Transportation

The large 1982 crop supplies may strain on-farm storage capacity. While total capacity is adequate nationwide, some short-term, local shortages may appear. Commercial storage appears to be adequate. Transport should be readily available, as both barge and rail industries have substantial idle capacity.

## Wheat Exporters Vying for World Markets

While U.S. wheat policy is reducing acreage for the second straight year, the major foreign competitors for wheat markets—Argentina, Canada, France, and Australia—are pursuing policies that could increase production. Furthermore, the expansion of foreign wheat acreage into poorer growing areas will likely make exports—and thus world prices—more volatile in the 1980's.



## Agricultural Economy

The early summer outlook points to large U.S. crop supplies for the new marketing season, with the supply of soybeans likely to rise 3 percent from last year, wheat supplies 2 percent, and corn 4 percent. For wheat and corn, large carryovers from last year's harvests will more than offset this year's smaller expected production. Soybean carryover stocks will be down, but a prospective 6-percent larger crop will boost supplies—resulting in a weaker price outlook.

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In contrast with rising crop supplies, total meat and poultry supplies for 1982 are still expected to drop about 3 percent, led by the large decline in pork output. Supplies of poultry and beef will likely increase moderately. While hog prices may climb 25 percent for the year, cattle prices may average just 4 to 7 percent higher. Broiler prices are forecast to remain near last year's average. These price projections reflect expectations of a moderate economic recovery in the second half.

The moderate recovery will likely be accompanied by a continued slowdown in inflation. Lower inflation has been a major factor slowing food marketing costs this year and, consequently, retail food prices. Despite the smaller meat supplies, domestic retail food prices for 1982 are expected to average 5 to 6 percent higher than last year—the smallest annual increase since 1976.

While other livestock industries cut production, dairy output continues to grow. In early summer, with Government inventories of dairy products continuing to rise, Congress was considering dairy legislation.

When large supplies of agricultural products overhang the market, attention turns to exports. Some improvement from this year's decline in export value is anticipated for 1982/83, with volume and prices both rising slightly. However, the export value will continue to be limited by low U.S. crop prices, slow economic growth abroad, and a strong dollar. The foreign economic recovery, like that in the United States, is expected to be moderate and will depend partly on the strength of the U.S. economy and its imports. High inflation-adjusted interest rates will likely continue to dampen economic activity abroad and, consequently, foreign demand for U.S. products.

The outlook for higher world grain imports has led to a slight increase in the forecast for 1982/83 U.S. wheat exports. Reduced prospects for the Soviet harvest—the fourth poor crop in a row—mean continued high grain imports. In addition, China is expected to buy more wheat in 1982/83, while Australian exports remain at last year's level.

Moderate economic recovery abroad will likely keep U.S. soybean exports for 1982/83 equal to this year's, but limited supplies of corn in other exporting countries may boost corn exports. Wheat exports may remain high because of adverse weather in some other producing countries. A large expected U.S. soybean crop will help boost world production 9 percent, while total world grain production may dip slightly to about equal projected consumption.

Declining shipments and prospects for sales to Eastern Europe constitute the biggest change in export markets during the past year. Financial constraints, particularly in Poland, are largely responsible. In light of this, the region's governments are postponing plans to expand their livestock industries, thus reducing their need for grain imports.

Elsewhere, foreign governments' policies will continue to influence U.S. export prospects. While U.S. wheat policy is reducing acreage for the second straight year, foreign competitors for wheat markets—Argentina, Canada, France, and Australia—are pursuing policies that could increase production. Furthermore, the expansion of foreign wheat acreage into poorer growing areas will likely make exports—and hence world prices—more volatile in the 1980's. [Lorna Aldrich (202) 447-2317]

## LIVESTOCK HIGHLIGHTS

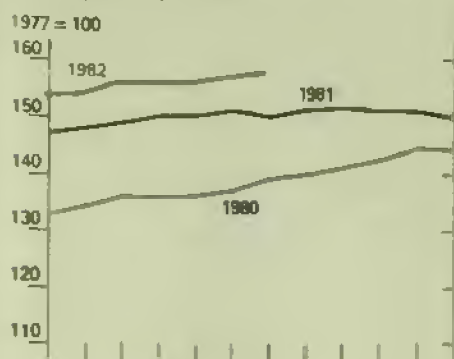
### Cattle

Despite better returns, producers have interrupted the expansion phase of the cattle cycle—possibly because short-term cash-flow problems have led to culling. The number of cattle and calves in the United States on July 1, 1982, declined 1 percent from a year ago. Beef cow numbers declined 4 percent. The 1982 calf crop is estimated at 43.6 million head, a 3-percent decline from last year. The number of calves expected to be born this year represent 86.5 percent of the cow inventory on January 1—tying with 1976 for the lowest percentage since 1950. The supply of feeder cattle outside feedlots on July 1 was about even with the year-earlier figure. Feeder cattle supplies are adequate, but supplies through next spring will be tight because of a smaller calf crop.

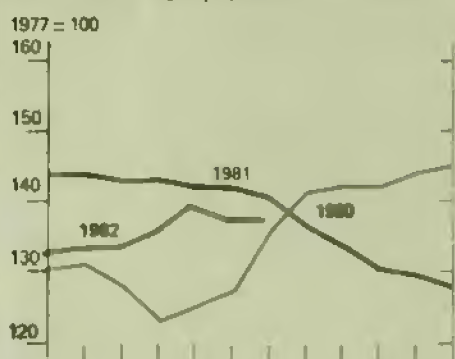


# Prime Indicators of the Agricultural Economy

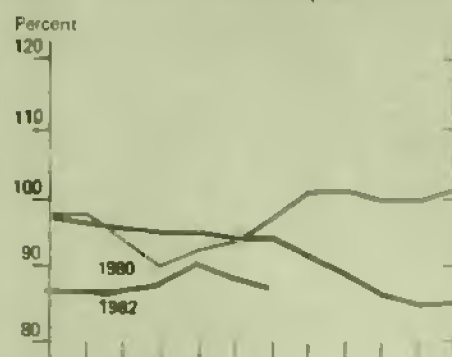
Prices paid by farmers<sup>1</sup>



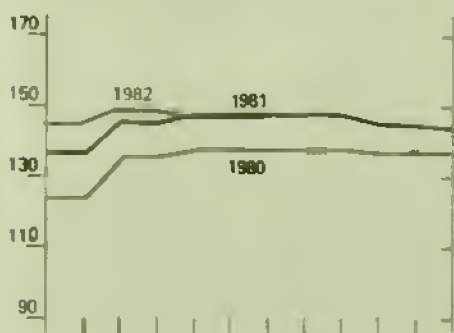
Prices received by farmers<sup>2</sup>



Ratio of prices received to prices paid



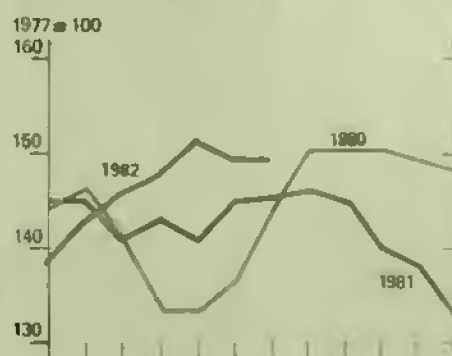
Fertilizer prices



All crops



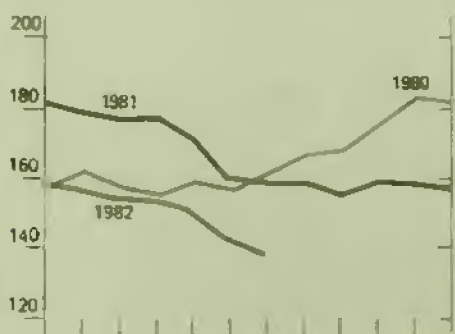
Livestock and products



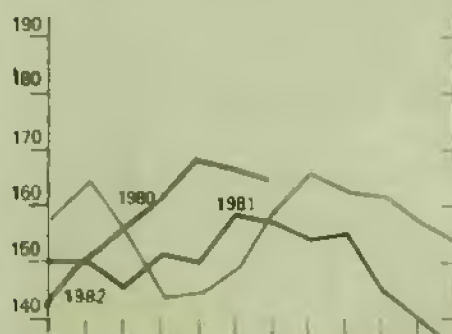
Agricultural chemicals



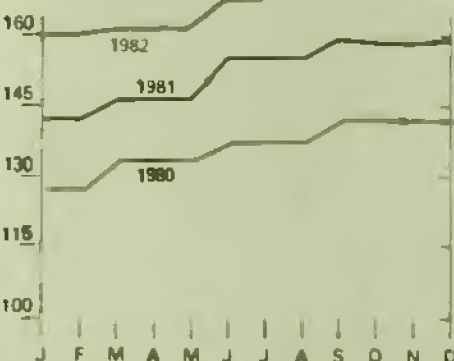
Food grains



Meat animals



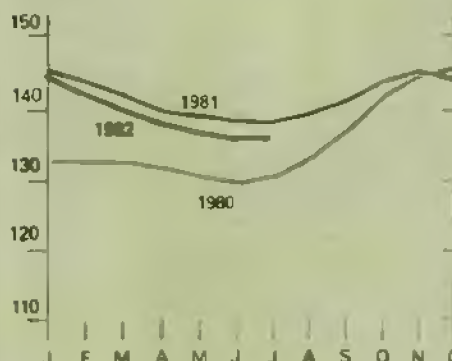
Tractors and self-propelled machinery



Feed grains and hay



Dairy products

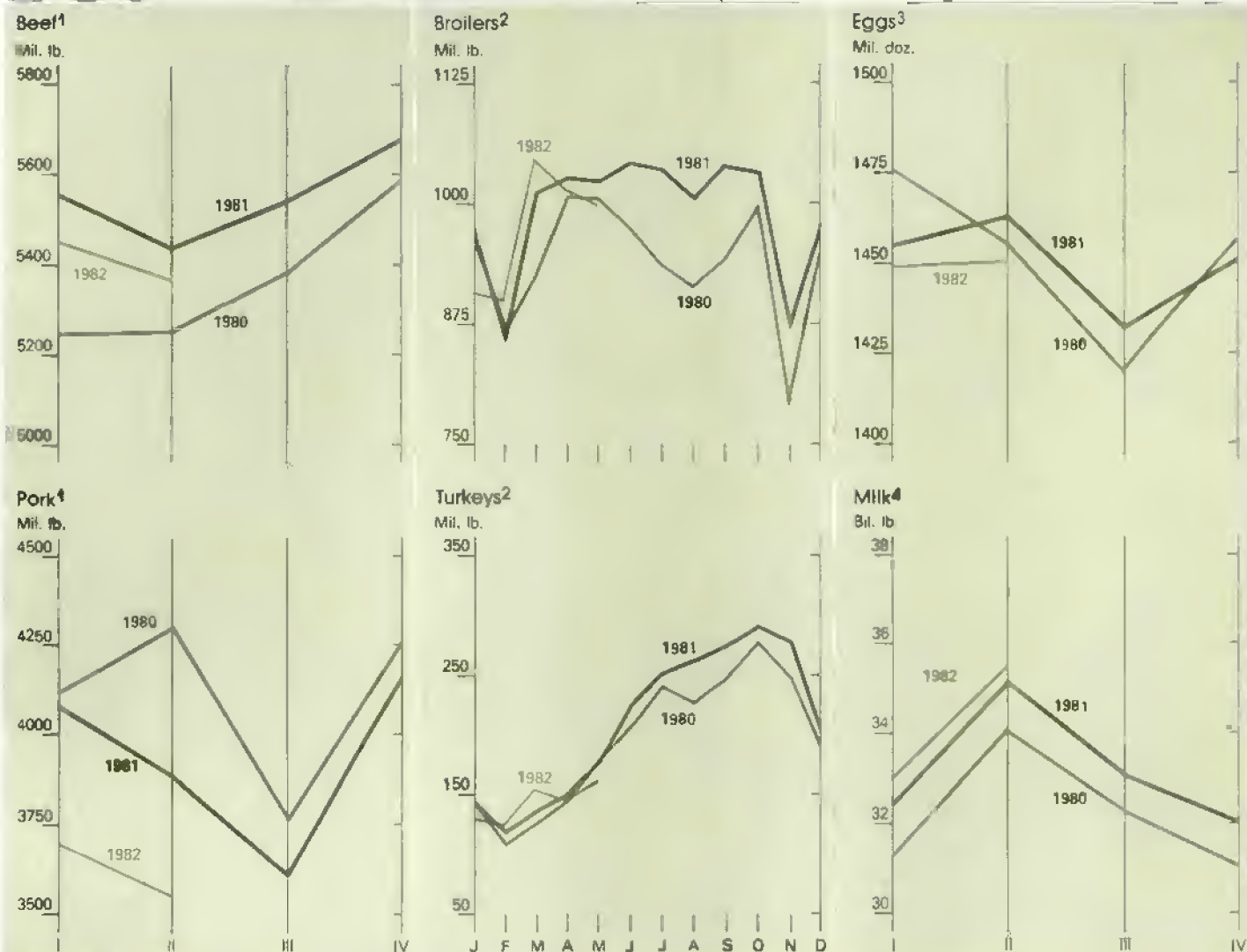


<sup>1</sup>For commodities and services, interest, taxes and wages

All series except "Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid" are indexes based on 1977 = 100.

<sup>2</sup>For all farm products

# Supplies Update: Livestock and Products



<sup>1</sup>Commercial production. <sup>2</sup>Federally inspected slaughter, certified. <sup>3</sup>Farm production; marketing year beginning Dec. 1. <sup>4</sup>Total production.

Lower feed costs are expected to help feedlot operators maintain break-even levels in the second half as beef production rises and the economy strengthens moderately. Choice steer prices are expected to average in the \$66 to \$70 range. Yearling feeder steer prices, which averaged \$66.48 in the spring, are expected to average in the upper \$60's in the second half.

Beef production was 1 percent smaller during April-June than a year ago; cattle slaughter rose 2 percent, but carcass weights were 3 percent lighter. Output is expected to increase in the third quarter as nonfed slaughter and fed cattle marketings pick up and slaughter weights rise.

On July 1, cattle on feed in the 13 major cattle-feeding States numbered 4 percent above a year ago. Feedlot placements for the second quarter increased 3 percent from the relatively high seasonal placements of a year earlier. Fed cattle marketings were up 2 percent from the spring quarter of 1981, as producers kept marketings current this year. Producers indicated intentions to market 5 percent more cattle this summer than a year ago and 10 percent more than in the spring. Summer slaughter weights should slightly exceed their spring levels as prices decline and producers hold cattle longer. (Richard Stillman (202) 447-8636)

## Hogs

During the first half of 1982, lower pork production combined with smaller supplies of competing meats led to substantially higher hog prices. Combined with lower feed costs, the improved prices created the most profitable situation for hog producers since mid-1979. Despite this improvement, recent slaughter data suggest that producers have not begun retaining gilts and increasing the breeding herd as would normally be expected—probably reflecting producer caution due to their recent financial losses. Also, poor financial conditions, high interest rates, and a need to generate internal capital to reduce debts and fund current operations may be forcing producers to sell more gilts.



Commercial pork production in the second quarter totaled 3.55 billion pounds, down 9 percent from a year ago. This drop, coupled with smaller supplies of competing meats, contributed to a 29-percent year-over-year increase in hog prices. Barrow and gilt prices at the 7 major markets averaged \$56.46 in the second quarter.

Although July slaughter exceeded expectations, slaughter in the remaining months of the quarter is forecast to be down sharply from last year. Gilt retention may pick up sharply in late August and September if a good corn crop becomes more certain.

Commercial pork production for the third quarter is projected at 3.15 billion pounds, down 13 percent from last year, but the timing and extent of gilt retention could change the estimate. Barrow and gilt prices in July averaged nearly \$60 per cwt—up 18 percent from a year earlier. Prices may decline in August and September as pork production expands seasonally and competing meat supplies rise. Hog prices for the quarter are expected to average \$56 to \$60 per cwt. (Leland Southard (202) 447-8636)

#### Dairy

With July milk prices seasonally lower, the milk-feed price relationship declined from 1.55 in January to 1.46 in July. However, while milk prices are lower than a year earlier, the milk-feed ratio is still above last July's 1.40—so concentrate feeding remains relatively attractive. Average prices paid for 16-percent protein dairy rations remained below year-earlier levels through the spring. Mid-July prices averaged \$180 per ton, \$12 below last year.

Prices received by farmers for all milk declined steadily from January through July, mainly reflecting seasonally larger production and lower fat content. During this period, the all-milk price averaged about 1.5 percent below a year earlier. With a seasonal slowdown in production and the expected economic recovery, which should help boost commercial use, milk prices may rise somewhat in the second half; however, they will likely remain below a year earlier, despite a 15-cent increase in the support price.

Wholesale prices for butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk have been relatively steady since October 1980. Retail prices have posted only slight increases since January and from year-ago levels, reflecting abundant supplies, steady wholesale prices, and sluggish consumer demand. For the year, retail dairy prices are expected to average about 2 percent higher.

Commercial holdings of dairy products (milk-equivalent basis) were smaller at the beginning of third-quarter 1982 than a year ago. Government holdings are expanding at a slower rate than earlier in the year, but still faster than a year ago. Government net purchases of butter and cheese during April-July were about the same as last year; purchases of nonfat dry milk were larger.

For fiscal 1981, USDA net removals were equivalent to 12.7 billion pounds of milk, compared with 8.2 billion a year earlier—an increase of more than 50 percent. For fiscal 1982, net removals are forecast between 12 and 15 billion pounds. During the first 10 months of fiscal 1982, removals totaled 12.3 billion, compared with 11.7 billion a year earlier. (Cliff Carman (202) 447-8636)

#### Broilers

During the second quarter, broiler meat output from federally inspected plants totaled about 3.1 billion pounds, up 1 percent from a year ago largely because of heavier slaughter weights. Production is projected to exceed year-ago levels by 1 percent again in the third and fourth quarters. For the year, broiler production may total 12.0 billion pounds—1 percent over 1981, the smallest yearly increase since production declined 3 percent in 1975.

In July, broiler prices in the 9 cities surveyed averaged 46 cents a pound, compared with 50 cents a year ago. Despite sharply smaller pork production and higher consumer incomes due to the tax cut and an increase in Social Security payments, broiler prices in the second half may average near last year's 45 cents. This would occur if demand from exporters and fast food chains stays weak. (Allen Baker (202) 447-8636)

#### Eggs

Egg production during the first half declined 1 percent from a year ago, as the layer flock fell 1 percent while the number of eggs per layer stayed the same. Output is expected to decline 1 percent through the rest of the year

because of the fewer replacement pullets and an older laying flock, which could hold down the rate of lay.

During December 1981-May 1982, prices of Grade A large cartoned eggs in New York averaged 75 cents a dozen, up from 73 cents last year. Prices averaged 64 cents a dozen during June, down from 67 cents last year. Prices are forecast to average 64 to 66 cents in the third quarter and 76 and 78 cents in the fourth. (Allen Baker (202) 447-8636)

#### Turkeys

During April-June, turkey meat output from federally inspected plants totaled about 520 million pounds, down from 553 million last year. Based on poult hatched, output during the third quarter is expected to total 710 million pounds, 10 percent below a year earlier. Fourth-quarter output is projected at 750 million pounds, down 3 percent.

Prices of young turkeys in New York during April-June averaged 59 cents a pound, down from 64 cents last year. With stocks increasing seasonally and market supplies falling, prices strengthened to 62 cents a pound in June. As supplies decline and prices of other meats strengthen, turkey prices are expected to increase—averaging 63 to 67 cents in the third quarter and 70 to 74 cents in the fourth. (Allen Baker (202) 447-8636)

#### CROP HIGHLIGHTS

##### Wheat

The 1982/83 wheat marketing year will likely feature a large crop, continued record supplies, continued strong exports, and a carryover of last season's low prices. As of mid-July, the U.S. wheat crop was projected at 2.7 billion bushels, only 3 percent below 1981's record harvest. An indicated record Hard Red Winter harvest will more than offset an expected smaller Hard Red Spring crop, resulting in the largest output of bread wheats ever. Unfavorable weather has reduced prospects for the Soft Red Winter harvest and cut yield prospects in Soft White Wheat areas, pointing to a cutback in 1982's pastry wheat production. A sharp decline in planted acreage of 1982 Durum means the pasta wheat harvest will be about a third lower than a year ago.

The July forecast of world production for 1982/83 was lowered almost 12.5 million metric tons from last month. The new estimate of 445.1 million tons would be 2 percent below last year's record of 453.4 million. Poor weather in the USSR during the past month, mostly affecting spring grains, pulled the estimate of Soviet wheat production down 10 percent to 80 million tons—the smallest wheat crop since 1975/76. Production forecasts were also lowered for Australia, because of a drought in key wheat-producing areas, and for India, because of unseasonal rains. Production forecasts for Canada and Turkey increased slightly.

The forecast of world wheat exports (July/June, excluding intra-EC trade) in 1982/83 was increased to a record 101.4 million tons, up 2.7 million from last year. The higher forecast results mainly from a reduction in the Soviet crop.

U.S. exports are now forecast at 48.5 million tons, up 2.5 million from the June forecast and about equal to last year. The Canadian forecast was increased 500,000 tons from last month to 18.5 million. The official USDA forecast for Chinese imports was also raised 500,000 tons to 15.0 million.

With lower production and increased trade, the forecast for 1982/83 ending stocks was dropped to 84.1 million tons, about equal to last year. Projected global use of wheat was also lowered to 445.6 million tons, leaving the stocks-to-use ratio under 19 percent. Even though the world supply and demand situation has tightened significantly since June, the huge buildup in stocks last year—especially in the United States—will continue to keep a lid on prices. [Allen Schienbein (202) 447-8444 and Bradley Karmen (202) 447-8879]

#### Coarse Grains

Corn planting was completed by the end of June, but by mid-July some acreage of sorghum still remained to be planted. Crop development in the Eastern Corn Belt and the Southeast was good to excellent and ranged from fair to good in other regions.

While sorghum planting was drawing to a close, harvest of barley and oats got underway. The barley crop this year is forecast at 479 million bushels—a record high, but only slightly larger than last year's 478 million.

The oat crop is estimated at 580 million bushels, 14 percent above last year.

Foreign coarse grain production is expected to recover from 1981/82's reduced crop, as larger crops are anticipated for the USSR, Western Europe, China, and possibly South Africa. Foreign acreage may be near last year's. Only slight yield improvement is expected because Soviet yields are likely to remain very low—about 1.4 tons per hectare.

Foreign use in 1982/83 may increase 1 to 2 percent. In the USSR and Eastern Europe, short supplies will continue to limit use. Slow growth in livestock industries is preventing a significant expansion of use in the developed countries. Following a slight drop in 1981/82, feed use in the foreign developed countries may rise 1 to 2 percent in 1982/83. A slowdown in the livestock sector is also affecting feed use of coarse grains in the developing countries—now estimated up 4 to 5 percent in 1982/83, compared with over 6 percent in 1981/82. Nonfeed use, closely tied to production, may increase less than 1 percent.

World coarse grain trade is expected to expand in 1982/83. Imports by the developing countries may jump 4 million tons. Soviet imports are forecast to remain at 26 million tons, again accounting for a quarter of world trade. During the previous 5 years, Soviet imports averaged 13 percent of global trade. Financial constraints will further reduce East European imports. West European imports may decline almost a tenth because of improved harvests and, in the European Community, increasing use of nongrain feeds.

#### World Coarse Grain Imports, July-June

	1980/ 81	1981/ 82	1982/ 83 F
	Million tons		
Western Europe . . . .	21.2	22.6	20.9
Japan . . . . .	18.9	18.4	18.7
Eastern Europe . . . .	10.6	7.4	7.0
USSR . . . . .	18.0	25.5	26.0
Developing countries .	32.9	25.6	29.5
Latin America . . . .	13.9	5.8	7.9
N. Africa/M. East . .	8.1	9.2	10.3
East Asia . . . . .	8.1	8.3	8.8
World . . . . .	105.1	103.8	105.3

F = Forecast.

Exports by the United States' major competitors may decline a tenth—3 million tons—in 1982/83. Argentina and South Africa harvested smaller crops in the spring of 1982. Reduced harvests are anticipated in Canada, Australia, and Thailand. Thus, the U.S. share of world exports will improve in 1982/83, although the volume and share of U.S. exports will probably not return to the high levels of 1979/80 and 1980/81. [Larry Van Meir (202) 447-8444 and Sally Byrne (202) 447-8819]

#### Oilseeds

As of June 1, U.S. farmers indicated that 1982 soybean acreage would be 72.2 million, up 6 percent from 1981 and 1 percent above the previous record set in 1980. The largest increases are indicated in Missouri, up 920,000 acres; Minnesota, up 450,000; Iowa, 400,000; Kansas, 310,000; and South Carolina, 300,000. While weather will heavily influence the final outcome, a trend yield would raise output 6 percent to around 2.16 billion bushels. With ending stocks estimated at 270 million bushels, 1982/83 supplies could almost match 1979/80's record of 2.44 billion.

Reduced supplies of cottonseed meal and further increases in livestock feeding rates should promote a 2- to 3-percent rise in domestic soybean meal use, despite an anticipated decline in animal numbers. Stronger domestic meal use could raise 1982/83 crushings 3 percent from this season's estimate of 1.05 billion bushels.

Exports of U.S. soybeans in 1982/83 are projected at 915 million bushels (24.9 million tons)—essentially unchanged from this year's record 910 million. Although meal use could expand in several countries, including the European Community (EC), large oilseed supplies outside the United States will limit demand for U.S. soybeans and products.

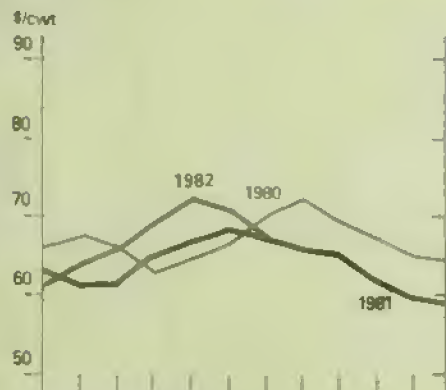
Prices for soybeans are expected to average \$5.65 to \$7.00 a bushel in 1982/83, with the most likely price slightly below this season's average of \$6.05.

World oilseed production for the coming season is forecast at a record 181 million metric tons. World soybean output is expected to rise nearly 9 percent to 95 million tons, accounting for

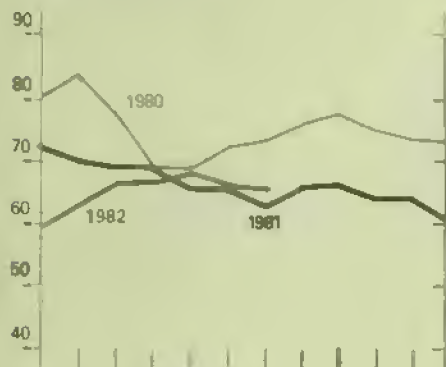


# Commodity Market Prices: Monthly Update

**Choice steers<sup>1</sup>**



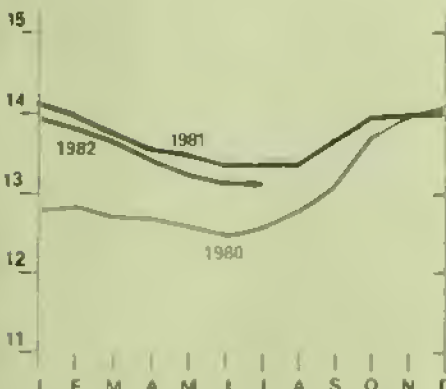
**Choice feeder cattle<sup>2</sup>**



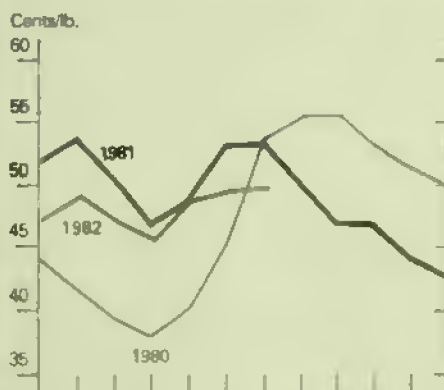
**Barrows and gilts<sup>3</sup>**



**All milk**



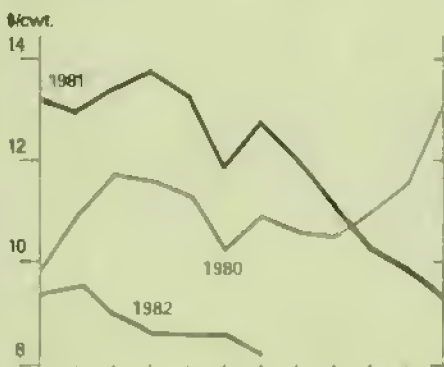
**Broilers<sup>4</sup>**



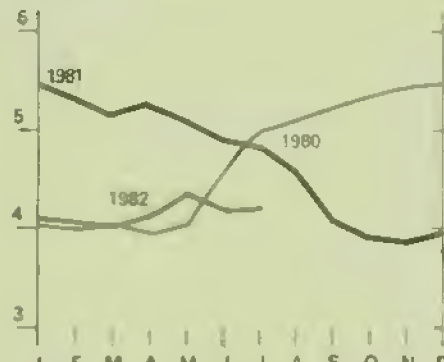
**Eggs<sup>5</sup>**



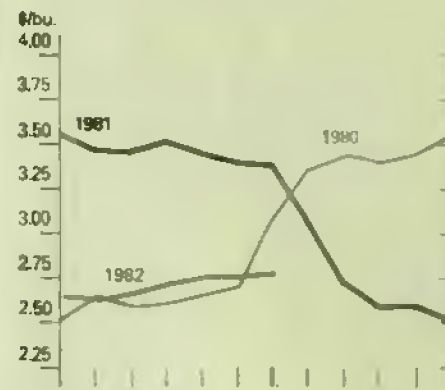
**Rice (rough)**



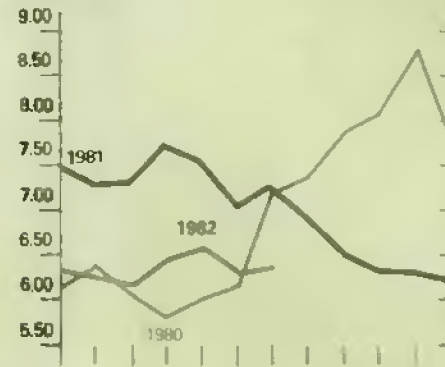
**Sorghum grain**



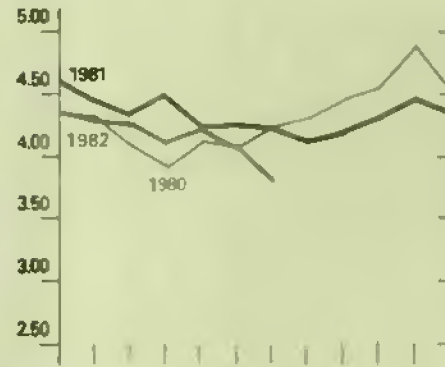
**Corn<sup>6</sup>**



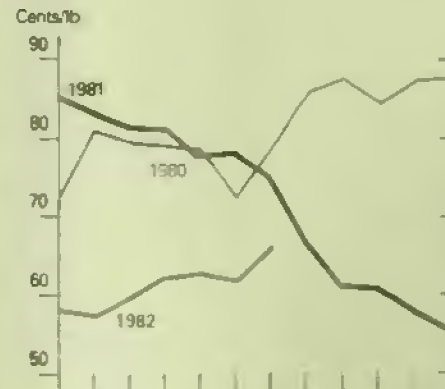
**Soybeans<sup>7</sup>**



**Wheat<sup>8</sup>**



**Cotton<sup>9</sup>**



Prices for most recent month are mid month prices.  
<sup>1</sup>Omaha <sup>2</sup>600-700 lbs., Kansas City. <sup>3</sup>7 markets.

<sup>4</sup>Wholesale, New York <sup>5</sup>Grade A Large, New York.

<sup>6</sup>No. 2 Yellow, Chicago. <sup>7</sup>No. 1 Yellow, Chicago.  
<sup>8</sup>No. 1 HRW, Kansas City.  
<sup>9</sup>Average spot market, SLM, 1-16."

most of the increase. The major factors include: a large potential increase in the U.S. soybean crop, a potential recovery of Brazilian production (not yet planted), and further increases in Chinese output.

World soybean meal use is expected to increase 4.6 percent in 1982/83. Soybean meal use will depend heavily on achieving favorable prices relative to grains. Grain prices in the EC are likely to rise 8 percent. An already favorable soymeal/corn price ratio in 1981/82 would further favor soybean meal if, as expected, meal prices decline while grain prices rise. Also, feeding in the EC is likely to grow in response to increased livestock production. Demand in the centrally planned economies will be limited by credit availabilities and foreign exchange shortages. (Leslie Herren (202) 447-8776 and Jan Lipson (202) 447-8855)

### Cotton

Widespread, severe thunderstorms and hail peppered the Texas High Plains in June and July, dramatically altering U.S. production prospects for 1982/83. Estimates of remaining cotton acreage in the 25-county area were as low as 1.6 million out of about 4.1 million planted. Even though some of the destroyed cotton has been replanted, prospects are extremely poor so late in the season. Much of the area's remaining cotton, as well as the Rolling Plains and Oklahoma crops, is late and has suffered from unseasonably cold, wet weather and accompanying seedling disease; however, hot dry weather has returned to the area and is helping cotton development. Even so, abandonment is expected to reach unprecedented levels, and the remaining crop is extremely vulnerable to any further adverse weather.

Elsewhere, U.S. prospects remain at or above average. However, some Delta growers are concerned about excess vegetative growth, and showers and unseasonably low temperatures in the San Joaquin Valley have slowed crop development. Projected 1982/83 cotton production of 8.5 to 11.5 million bales is down from 15.6 million last year. This change reflects a lowering of USDA's estimate of cotton plantings to 11.6 million acres as of June 1, as well as the inclement weather.

Domestic mill use for 1981/82 is the lowest since the 1920's, with the season's total through June at only 4.9

million bales. Exports in 1981/82 are now estimated at 6.6 million bales, down 100,000 from last month. For 1982/83, exports are projected at 6.7 million bales. Prices received by farmers for upland cotton averaged only 55.9 cents a pound in mid-July, steadily climbing from the year's monthly low of 48.4 cents in February.

Because of the reduced U.S. crop prospects, the forecast of world production for 1982/83 has been lowered to 65.8 million bales from the 1981/82 record of 71.3 million. Foreign production is expected to remain near last year's level. Production is expected to rise in China and Pakistan, stay about the same in the USSR, and decline in Mexico and Egypt. Global cotton use is projected to reach a record 68 million bales in 1982/83 after remaining stagnant at under 66 million for the last 2 years. Assuming an economic recovery, both foreign and U.S. mill use are expected to rise.

World imports are expected to decline again in 1982/83, especially Chinese purchases. Foreign stocks will probably remain about the same this season, but a decline in U.S. stocks should pull the world total down by over 2 million bales. (Henry Foster (202) 447-8307 and Eileen Manfredi (202) 447-8912)

### Rice

Because of the acreage-reduction program and lower prices, the 1982 rice harvest will decline from 1981's record 185 million cwt. Planted acreage in 1982 is estimated at 3.3 million, down 14 percent from last year's plantings. All States show an acreage decline except for Missouri, which indicates a 4-percent increase. Based on the estimated harvested acreage, rice production for 1982 is forecast at around 155 million cwt.

Despite the expected smaller crop, beginning stocks will be large enough to boost 1982 supplies to a record level. U.S. exports are not anticipated to change much next season, although domestic consumption could increase slightly. Still, total use will likely fall short of production, leaving ending stocks extremely high. As a result, rice prices will remain under pressure, averaging \$8.50 to \$10.00 per cwt. With a target price of \$10.85 per cwt, average prices within this range during the first 5 months of the marketing year (August-December) would mean sizable deficiency payments to rice farmers.

World production of milled rice for 1982/83 is forecast at 277 million tons, up about 1 million from last year. Except for Thailand, the major competing exporters are expected to have larger crops. Among major importers, production is projected to remain at this year's high level in Indonesia, but may decline in South Korea because of drought. World consumption may exceed production, leading to a slight reduction in foreign stocks.

Global rice prices are expected to remain depressed because of the large total supplies. World rice trade is forecast to remain at the 1981/82 level of 12.2 million tons, below the previous 2 years. U.S. rice exports may reach only 2.8 million tons next season, as competition will remain strong from Thailand, where large stocks have prompted official actions to reduce prices. (Barbara Claffey (202) 447-8444 and Eileen Manfredi (202) 447-8912)

### Vegetables

Farmers planted 1.12 million acres of fall-crop potatoes, up 5 percent from a year ago. As a result, fall potato production—which accounts for 85 to 90 percent of the annual U.S. outturn—will likely increase 4 to 6 percent from last year to over 300 million pounds. This would be the largest crop since 1978. Of the leading potato-producing States, harvested acreage is forecast up 5 percent in Idaho, 2 percent in Washington, and 1 percent in Maine. The large outturn could reduce prices substantially this fall.

Relatively good potato prices during the past 2 years encouraged larger plantings. Although grower and retail prices have been below last year's record highs, they are still high by historical standards. Farmers received an average \$7.93 per cwt in mid-July—down from \$9.81 last year, but more than a fourth higher than the 1977-81 average. Meanwhile, retail prices of fresh potatoes in June were a sixth lower than last year. Despite the 9-percent rise in 1981 fall potato production (primarily a storage crop), strong processor demand to rebuild stocks of frozen potato products buoyed prices during first-half 1982. The higher prices also reflected lower supplies of table-stock potatoes and reduced spring production in Kern County, California, which provides the largest portion of spring output.



With the prospects of a larger potato crop this year, prices should average less than a year earlier through early 1983. However, the moderate increase in output this year and a pickup in consumer demand could keep prices above their historical average.

Large stocks could dampen processor demand. As of July 1, stocks of frozen potatoes totaled 939 million pounds, 18 percent larger than a year ago and 3 percent more than the 1977-81 average.

Growers of major fresh vegetables expect to harvest 3 percent more area this summer, and based on 1979-81 average yields, production may increase slightly from last year. Grower prices for fresh vegetables will likely decrease seasonally during the third quarter and will average from about the same as to a sixth lower than last year. However, moderately increased marketing costs could keep retail prices of fresh vegetables above last year. [Michael Stellmacher (202) 447-7290]

#### Fruit

July 1 forecasts put 1982 noncitrus fruit production (excluding dried prunes) almost 7 percent above last year, pushed up by substantially larger crops of apples and grapes. The U.S. apple crop for the 1982 season is forecast at 8.6 billion pounds—11 percent above last year's crop, but 3 percent below 1980. Increases in the Great Lake States and most Eastern States will more than offset decreases in California and some Central and Southern States. Washington, the leading apple-producing State, is expecting a record of 3.1 billion pounds, 3 percent greater than the previous record set in 1980.

A smaller 1981 crop and relatively good demand have kept grower prices for apples above a year ago—up 60 percent in July. However, prices slipped to 16.7 cents a pound in July from 17.6 cents in June as the unusually large proportion of crop in storage came to market. The drop will likely continue.

The California grape crop is expected to total 4.8 million tons—up 19 percent from last year, but 7 percent below the 1980 record. Output will be up for all three varieties of grapes.

Shipping point prices for fresh grapes are running moderately below last year's levels. Supplies of grapes for fresh market are expected to be larger this season because of larger stocks of wines, a relatively good supply of raisins, and a larger table grape crop. Consequently, grape prices for fresh market are likely to average below a year ago. (Ben Huang (202) 447-7290)

#### Sugar

The world price for raw sugar appears likely to average about 9 cents a pound in calendar 1982, after averaging 10.3 cents during January-June. The large world surplus relative to consumption—over 5 million tons—continues to overhang the market. For next season, global sugar beet plantings are down, and overall beet and cane sugar output should drop below the 1981/82 record of 96.3 million metric tons. Still, consumption may not match production, and inventories could rise further—keeping prices low.

Pushed down by closings of five beet-processing plants, the U.S. area planted to sugar beets in 1982 fell 15.3 percent to 1.06 million acres. With normal yields, this estimate implies a drop of over 10 percent in U.S. sugar output next season. The drop is expected despite the U.S. sugar program and an import quota that together have raised the domestic price for raw sugar (c.i.f. duty/fee-paid, New York) to nearly 23 cents a pound in late July—up from 21.0 cents in June and 19.6 cents in May. (Robert Barry (202) 447-7290)

#### Peanuts

Peanut supplies this season totaled an estimated 4.4 billion pounds (farmers' stock basis), about a third above last season because of record production of 3.98 billion pounds following the drought-reduced 1980 crop.

During the first 10 months of the marketing year, edible uses were running 9 percent ahead of a year earlier. Use jumped 23 percent for salted peanuts and 10 percent for peanut butter. Use in candy increased only 2 percent, remaining below levels of the late 1970's.

Growers indicated plantings of 1.32 million acres in 1982, 13 percent less than last year and the smallest acreage since 1915. The area to be harvested for nuts is estimated at 1.3 million acres, also down 13 percent from last year. The Agriculture and Food Act of 1981, which removed acreage controls but dropped the 1982 quota by 17 percent, encouraged the area contraction. Production of additional (nonquota) peanuts is generally not profitable. Weaker export demand than in the late 1970's has resulted in fewer contracts to growers for 1982-crop peanuts.

The 1982 crop is projected at 3.4 billion pounds. More peanuts than usual are being carried over to the new season because buyers purchased the lower priced 1981-crop peanuts for use in 1982. These 1981-crop nuts have likely been placed in cold storage for use during 1982/83.

The U.S. loan rate for 1982-crop quota peanuts is \$550 a short ton, with \$200 a ton for additional peanuts. The quota loan rate is higher and the additional rate lower than last year. (Verner Grise (202) 447-8776)

#### Tobacco

Flue-cured tobacco production is estimated at 1.03 billion pounds in 1982—12 percent less than last year. Auction sales began July 21 in the southernmost production area. All markets within the flue-cured belt were scheduled to open by August 10. Special sales were held July 21 to 23 for flue-cured tobacco produced in 1981 and carried over on farms.

Prices of 1982-crop tobacco dropped below a year ago during the first few days of auction. Consequently, more of the crop is going under loan than last year.

Tobacco inspection fees rose to 55 cents per cwt from last year's 45 cents. Sellers at auctions pay the fees, which USDA collects from warehouse operators. (Verner Grise (202) 447-8776)



## World Agriculture and Trade

### EASTERN EUROPE:

#### U.S. Shipments Declining

Following a decade of virtually uninterrupted growth as a market for U.S. agricultural products, Eastern Europe is now cutting back its imports. Developments over the last year have clouded trade prospects for 1982 and subsequent years.

Although total U.S. agricultural exports reached a record \$43.3 billion in fiscal 1981, those to Eastern Europe were valued at \$1.78 billion—23 percent below 1980 and the lowest since 1978. U.S. forecasts suggest that farm exports to Eastern Europe in fiscal 1982 will be about \$1 billion, just over 55 percent of last year's level.

The volume of U.S. shipments for the seven major export commodities fell significantly in 1981, ranging from a 17-percent drop for feed grains to a 79-percent drop for wheat. Exports were down to all East European countries except Bulgaria, where the small level of U.S. shipments nearly doubled. As a result, the U.S. trade surplus with the region declined from \$1.9 billion in 1980 to \$1.0 billion last year.

### U.S. Farm Exports to Eastern Europe Declining<sup>1</sup>

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 <sup>2</sup>
Million dollars						
Total grains . . . . .	932	395	577	1,167	1,500	1,086
Wheat . . . . .	278	85	114	316	393	79
Corn . . . . .	292	280	397	772	1,032	985
Soybeans . . . . .	66	72	145	209	195	138
Vegetable oil . . . . .	9	1	1	24	19	11
Soybean meal and cake . . . . .	260	266	251	373	397	331
Cotton <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	10	11	28	50	44	19
Cattle hides <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	53	65	84	132	76	47
Other . . . . .	71	84	86	98	87	149
Total . . . . .	1,400	894	1,172	2,052	2,319	1,781
1,000 metric tons						
Total grains . . . . .	7,512	4,074	5,402	8,990	10,407	7,250
Wheat . . . . .	1,987	892	945	1,942	2,224	465
Corn . . . . .	4,382	2,922	3,787	6,398	8,003	6,658
Soybeans . . . . .	278	249	594	741	732	506
Vegetable oil . . . . .	16	1	2	37	32	19
Soybean meal and cake . . . . .	1,459	1,183	1,196	1,589	1,711	1,258
Cotton <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	7	6	19	33	27	8
Cattle hides <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	3,298	3,358	3,591	3,474	2,462	1,559

<sup>1</sup>Including estimated transshipments through Belgium, Canada, West Germany, and the Netherlands. <sup>2</sup>Preliminary. <sup>3</sup>Excluding linters. <sup>4</sup>1,000 pieces.

Despite this decline, agricultural products continued to represent two-thirds of all U.S. exports to the region in 1981. Grain, soybeans, and soybean meal accounted for nearly 90 percent of the total farm shipments. As in previous years, U.S. exports to the German Democratic Republic (GDR) were almost entirely agricultural (97 percent), compared with only 17 percent of all U.S. exports to Hungary.

#### Import Market Shrinking

Of central importance is the difficulty in getting credit following Poland's failure to meet its debt obligations and the serious deterioration of its political situation. All countries of the region have redoubled efforts to improve their balance-of-trade and payments positions. For the first time in recent years, many of these countries appear willing to allow domestic consumption to suffer if necessary, as commitments to improve diets through larger meat consumption are being postponed.

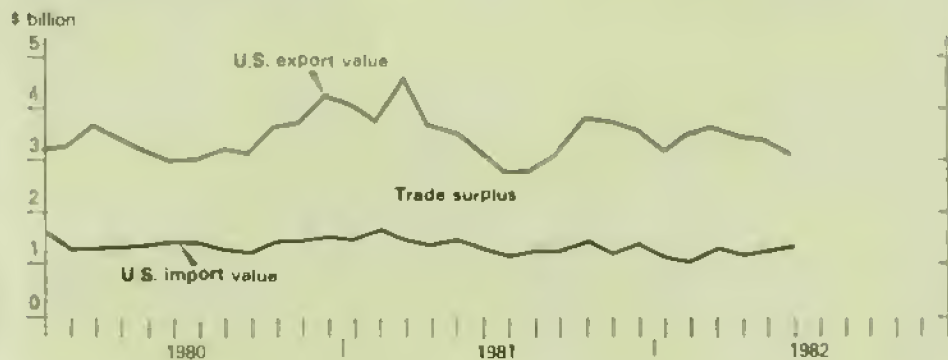
Grain imports—having fallen an estimated 3 million tons in 1981—will decline further this year, pulled down by lower Polish purchases. Oilmeal imports, which were record large in 1981, are expected to fall roughly 15 percent in 1982, with Poland again accounting for most of the decline. Vegetable oil and oilseed imports may also be smaller than in 1981. With declining hard-currency reserves, many countries of the region are expected to aim for broadened bilateral trade agreements, primarily with developing countries, to meet a growing share of their agricultural import needs.

The increasing competition for agricultural exports to Eastern Europe that characterized 1981 is continuing this year. Exports of corn and soybean meal are anticipated to decline significantly, while prospects for soybeans and wheat are mixed. Reduced hog numbers in Czechoslovakia, credit repayment problems in Romania, and martial law in Poland (the largest U.S. market in Eastern Europe in recent years) will significantly restrain sales. Although the Poles are free to buy U.S. agricultural products, their credit problems will likely keep any purchases small.

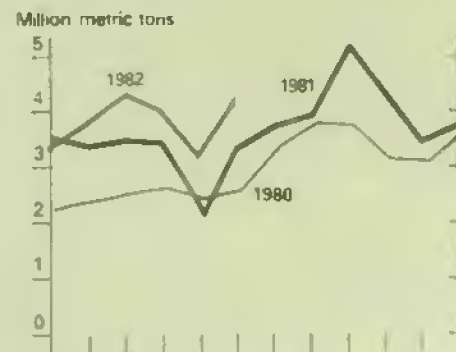


# U.S. Agricultural Trade Indicators

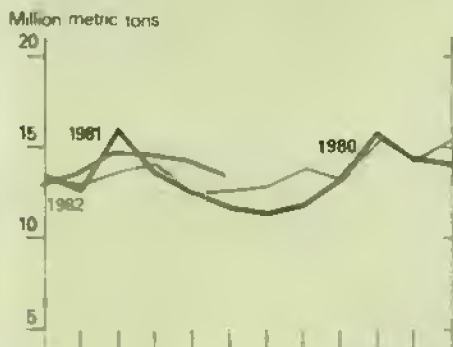
## U.S. agricultural trade balance



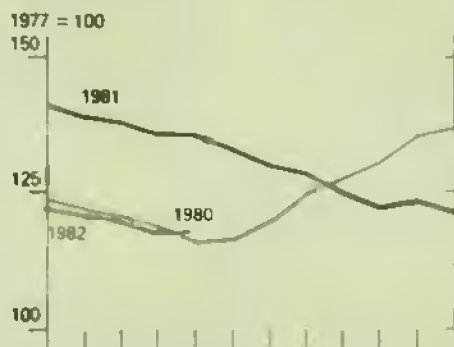
## U.S. wheat exports



## Export volume



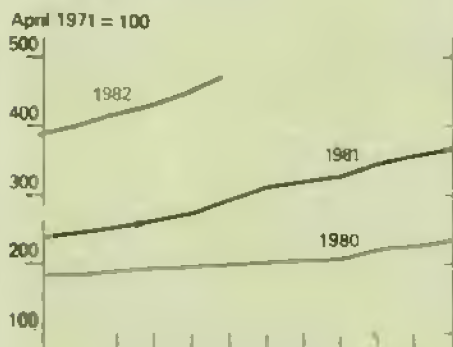
## Export prices



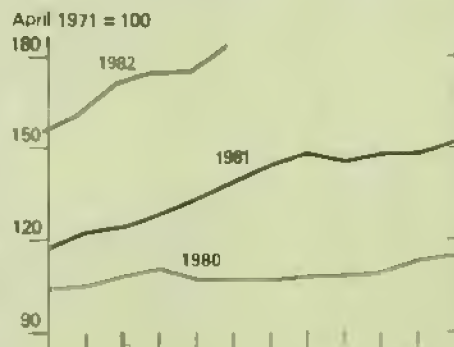
## U.S. corn exports



## Wheat exchange rate\*



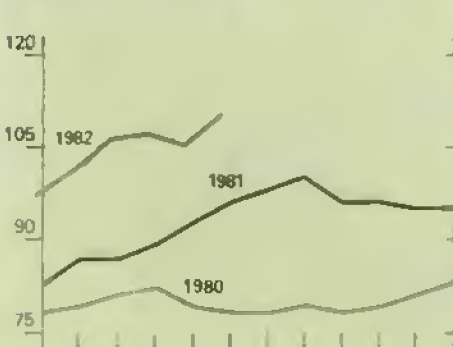
## Corn exchange rate\*



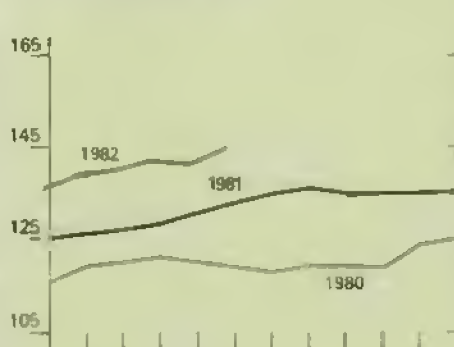
## U.S. soybean exports



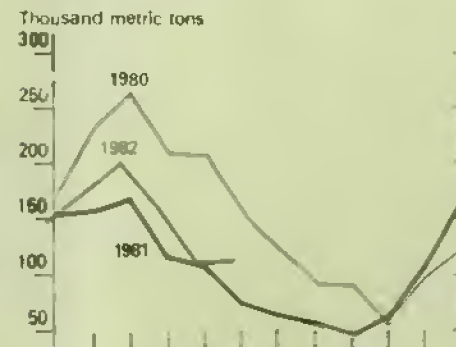
## Soybeans exchange rate\*



## Cotton exchange rate

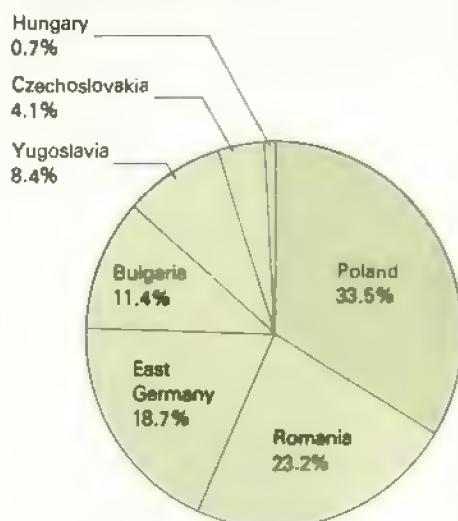


## U.S. cotton exports



\*Foreign currency value of U.S. dollar, weighted by relative size of agricultural trade with the United States. An increasing value indicates that dollar has appreciated against the basket of currencies represented in that particular commodity market.

## Poland: Largest East-European Market for U.S. Farm Products



Total 1981 U.S. Farm Exports to Eastern Europe: \$1.8 Billion

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

The longer run prospects for Eastern Europe do not suggest an improved market for U.S. farm products. A gradual recovery of oilseed and oilseed meal imports is anticipated over the next few years. Depending on the size of domestic harvests, grain imports could grow somewhat in the medium term, but they are almost certain to remain short of the 1979/80 record. The market for processed foods will remain insignificant.

**CCC Credits to Poland Suspended**  
In response to the Polish Government's imposition of martial law, the United States suspended consideration of official credits, including CCC credits, to Poland. No CCC credits for the eligible East European countries have yet been authorized for fiscal 1982.

In the past, CCC credit guarantees have been significant in determining the value of U.S. farm exports to the region. Last year, these credits financed 40 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to Eastern Europe. Poland has traditionally been the largest CCC user, but Romania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia are also eligible for credit guarantees.

## Crop Outlook Mixed

The prospects for crop production in 1982 are generally average. Fall sowing proceeded on schedule for most crops. More grain was sown than in the fall of 1980. However, dry pockets in Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Poland worsened through the spring. Only a modest increase, if any, in oilseed production is anticipated for 1982. Rapeseed sowing increased somewhat in the fall, but reports indicate above-average winterkill in Poland and Czechoslovakia. The area planted to sunflowers is expected to show very little change for the region, while possibly declining in Yugoslavia. Depressed yields and reported problems in Romania's crushing industry could keep the region's soybean area from fully recovering from last year's 15-percent decline.

The outlook for other major crops in mixed. The sugar beet area will increase only slightly, if at all, and a shortage of pesticides is threatening Poland's potato crop.

As part of a goal to attain agricultural self-sufficiency, emphasis in the livestock sector is being placed on cattle and sheep, while poultry and hog inventories are given lower priority. Meat production, which declined in 1981, will remain depressed this year by the need to limit feed imports. (Robert Cummings and Edward Cook (202) 447-8380)

## Upcoming Situation Reports

USDA's Economic Research Service will issue the following situation reports this month:

Title	Summary Released
Sugar & Sweetener	Sept. 2
Fruit	Sept. 7
World Crop Production*	Sept. 10
Ag Supply & Demand*	Sept. 13
Tobacco	Sept. 14
Dairy	Sept. 16
World Agriculture	Sept. 20
Rice	Sept. 21

All reports are reviewed by the World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB). Copies of the full reports will be available a week to 10 days after the summary is released. Reports available through subscription only. For subscription information, write or call: EMS Information, Rm. 440 GHI Bldg, 500 12th St. SW, Washington, D.C. 20250 (202) 447-8590. \*These reports, released by the WAOB, are issued in full on the date indicated.



## Recent Publications

USDA's Economic Research Service publishes a number of research reports, statistical supplements, handbooks, and other periodicals that may be of interest to you as an Agricultural Outlook reader.

### New Reports—GPO

The following reports are available FOR SALE ONLY from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Order by report title and number. Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents. Prices subject to change. For further information call (202) 783-3238.

**Developments in the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community.** (FAER-172) 88 pp., Price: \$5.50.

**Couponing's Growth in Food Marketing.** (AER-486) 24 pp., Price: \$3.25.

**Northern Great Plains Coal Mining: Regional Impacts.** (AIB-452) 48 pp., Price: \$5.00.

**Supplement for 1982 to Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1960-78.** (SB-617) 96 pp., Price: \$5.50.

**Issuing Municipal Bonds: A Primer for Local Officials.** (AIB-429). 24 pp. Price: \$1.75.





## Agricultural Policy

### 1983 WHEAT PROGRAM

On July 14, USDA announced a 20-percent acreage-reduction program for the 1983 wheat crop, with participating farmers eligible for advance deficiency payments. Participants must reduce their 1983 wheat acreage for harvest by at least 20 percent from an established wheat base. The 1982 program required a 15-percent reduction. Farmers who participated in the 1982 wheat program will have the same acreage base for 1983. The 1983 acreage base for producers who did not participate in the 1982 program will be the average of their 1981 and 1982 planted acreage. The acreage taken from production must be devoted to a conservation use.

At the time they sign up, farmers will receive an advance payment equal to one-half the estimated 1983 crop deficiency (target-price) payment. Signup begins September 7 for winter wheat producers and later for spring wheat producers. The target price for the 1983 crop has been set at \$4.30 per bushel. The loan rate is \$3.55 a bushel for grain placed under the regular loan program and \$4.00 a bushel for wheat placed into the reserve. Reserve storage payments will remain at 26.5 cents a bushel.

If farmers plant less than 80 percent of their acreage base, they will be permitted to devote fewer acres (one-fourth of those planted) to conservation. The land taken from production

and devoted to conservation must be eligible cropland protected from wind and water erosion. This acreage may not be mechanically harvested, nor will grazing be permitted during the 6 principal grazing months.

In addition, the program contains an incentive to divert eligible cropland for permanent conservation practices. Acreage incorporating permanent conservation practices can be counted as conserving-use acreage for a 3-year period. Farmers who participate in this part of the program can receive cost-share payments through the agricultural conservation program.

The Department also announced an expansion of its export-credit program. The export guarantee program will receive an additional authorization of \$300 million, boosting the total to \$2.8 billion for fiscal 1983.

### ROUNDUP OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

#### Tobacco Program Update

The Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 required the Secretary of Agriculture to devise regulations and policies ensuring that the tobacco program would result in no net cost to taxpayers except for incidental administrative costs. Congress also asked that legislative changes needed to achieve this directive be submitted by January 1982.

After receiving the Administration's proposals and holding numerous field hearings, Congress drafted legislation—the Net Cost of Tobacco Program Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-218)—which the President signed into law on July 20, 1982.

This Act requires that tobacco growers set up a special fund through their cooperative tobacco marketing associations to repay the Federal government any losses resulting from loans made under the price-support program (except for administrative expenses). The Act authorizes the Secretary to reduce the support rate for any tobacco grade found to be in surplus, though such a reduction cannot lower the weighted-average support rate for all official grades of any type of tobacco below 65 percent of what the rate would have been without the reduction.

The Act also, for the first time, allows the sale of flue-cured quotas or Federal allotments within the same county. Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 such quotas could only be sold along with the land on which the allotment was based. In addition, the new law requires institutional and corporate owners of quotas and allotments to sell such rights either to an active tobacco farmer or to individuals who certify that they intend to become tobacco producers within the same county.

#### Dairy Program Proposals

With Federal expenditures on dairy products nearing \$2 billion for fiscal 1982, the administration and Congress have proposed changes in the dairy price-support program. To date, the dairy provisions of the 1981 Farm Act have not achieved their desired result—reducing the large gap between supply and demand at current prices. In the current marketing year, farmers have continued to increase milk production about 2 percent, while use has increased 1.5 percent. Although in recent months the rate of production increase has apparently eased, Government officials and industry representatives agree that additional steps must be taken.

A number of proposals have been submitted to alleviate the situation. Although Congress has taken preliminary steps toward legislation, the final form of a new dairy program remains uncertain. On July 27, 1982, the House Agriculture Committee approved a bill developed with the assistance of a producers' association. This bill would freeze the support price at its current level (\$13.10 per cwt) through September 30, 1983. For fiscal years 1984 and 1985 the support would be set at the same level of parity that \$13.10 per cwt represented on October 1, 1982.

This proposal would also establish an incentive program to lower production through a two-tier price-support system. Milk needed for domestic commercial needs plus an additional 5 billion pounds (milk equivalent) would receive the price-support outlined above. A National Dairy Board would be created to determine the price-support level for the remaining milk produced each year. The Board would make payments to those producers that reduce production in surplus years. The funding for the incentive program and dairy product purchases

in excess of 5 billion pounds would be obtained from an assessment against producers on their overproduction. These funds would be collected by dairy processors and placed into a special CCC fund. The bill also proposes a promotion program for dairy products.

The Senate Agriculture Committee on July 20 approved a recommendation that the minimum price-support for milk remain at the current level (\$13.10 per cwt) through September 30, 1985. The Committee included this proposal in its budget reconciliation package, but stated that additional action will have to be taken in the near future.

### Federal Reclamation Act Amendments

Both the Senate and House have been working on major reforms of the water reclamation law that has been in effect since 1902. Under the 1902 law, the maximum area a farmer could own and receive subsidized water from a Federal reclamation project was limited to 160 acres (320 acres for the farmer and spouse). However, until a 1976 court case the law was largely ignored. In addition, there was no limitation on the amount of leased land eligible for such water. The 1902 law affects Federal reclamation projects in 17 States.

The House bill (H.R. 5539) was passed on May 6. This bill would raise the ownership limit for subsidized water from 160 to 960 acres for individuals or for small corporations having no more than 18 shareholders. The basic fee for subsidized water would not change. Under this bill, a farmer could also receive Federal water on an unlimited amount of leased acreage in excess of 960 acres. However, such water would cost considerably more under a full-cost formula. Corporations with more than 18 shareholders that were obtaining subsidized water before October 1, 1981, would still be eligible, but only for 160 acres. Water on any additional land or on land owned by ineligible corporations would be delivered at the full-cost price.

The Senate passed their version of the water reclamation bill on July 16. Under this bill, the ownership limit for individuals or corporations of 25 or fewer shareholders is set at 1,280 acres. A corporation of more than 25 persons could own only 640 acres. In either case, additional acreage could be leased, but a full-cost rate would be applied to water used on the excess

land. (The full-cost rate under the Senate version would be more expensive than under the House bill because of differences in calculating interest charges.)

Both bills include provisions that would: 1) permit individual farms to exceed the acreage limit for subsidized water if certain conditions reduced productivity—for example, high altitude; 2) eliminate the requirement that farmers live on irrigated farms to be eligible; and 3) exempt from the limits projects constructed by the Corps of Engineers, except for those projects designated by law as part of a Federal reclamation project or where the project has created ways to control or convey water to farmlands. Other specified lands would also be exempt from the limit—such as those obtaining water from a district that has repaid project construction costs. [R. Thomas Fulton, Richard Rizzi, and Sara Short (202) 447-6620]

### Upcoming Crop Reporting Board Releases

The following list gives the release dates of the major Crop Reporting Board reports that will be issued by the time the September *Agricultural Outlook* comes off press.

#### August

- 23 Eggs, Chickens, & Turkeys
- 24 Farm Labor
- 25 Peanut Stocks & Processing
- 31 Agricultural Prices

#### September

- 1 Poultry Slaughter
- 9 Vegetables
- Egg Products
- 10 Crop Production
- 14 Cattle on Feed
- 22 Soybean Stocks
- Hogs & Pigs
- 23 Eggs, Chickens, & Turkeys
- 24 Citrus Fruits

Reports available through subscription only. For subscription information, write or call: Jerry Clampet, SRS-Crop Reporting Board, Rm. 5809-South Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20250 (202) 447-2130.



## Storage and Transportation

### Harvest Prospects Call for Tight Storage, Ample Transport

Most areas will have adequate on-farm storage for winter wheat this season, although some individual farmers may have insufficient capacity to meet their storage needs. Commercial space, however, should be readily available in nearly all areas.

As the winter wheat harvest began, only an estimated 35 percent of all on-farm and an estimated 33 percent of all off-farm storage capacity was in use. These data underestimate storage because they do not reflect privately financed additions since 1977.

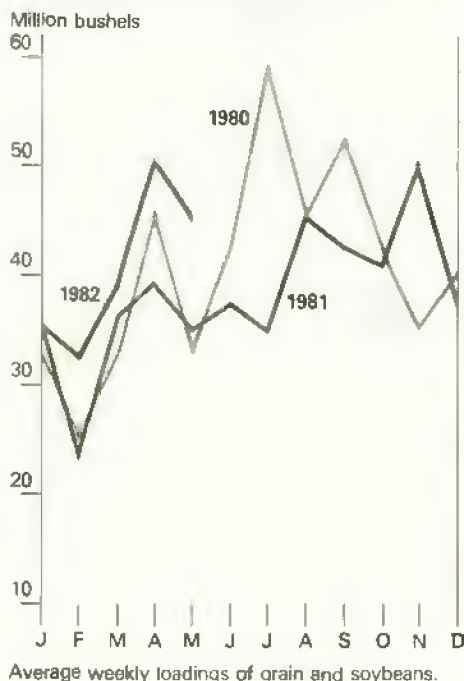
Of 15 States selected for close scrutiny, only Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and Colorado had 40 percent or more of their on-farm storage capacity in use. Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota were the only States having as much as 40 percent of their off-farm capacity in use on June 1. Only in Kansas and Washington will the winter wheat crop exceed available on-farm capacity, with a total of about 160 million bushels in both States likely to require off-farm storage at harvest.

### Feed Grain and Oilseed Harvests To Strain Storage Facilities

As expected large feed grain and spring wheat harvests join winter wheat in storage, nearly all on-farm storage is likely to be filled. At least



## Barge Loadings Remain Strong



1.8 billion bushels of grain will require transportation to commercial storage. Off-farm facilities will also be strained by the end of the harvest season. More local areas than last year will experience short-term shortages of storage space until normal consumption of grain and oilseeds draws down stocks.

On June 1, about 6.4 billion bushels of grain and oilseeds were in storage—roughly 35 percent of total U.S. capacity. Assuming that use continues at the pace of April-June 1982, total

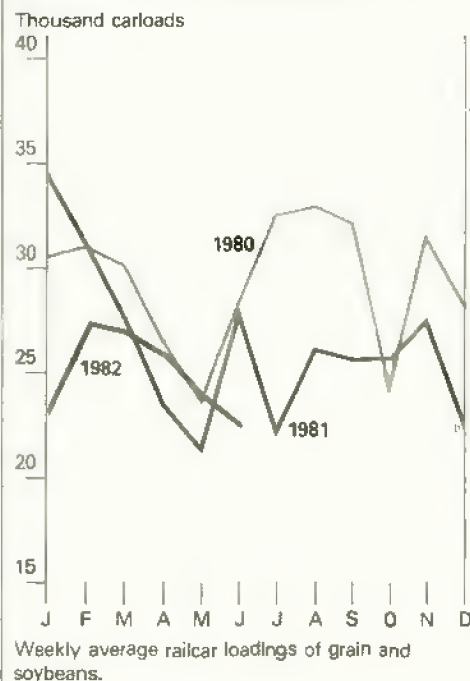
stocks would be reduced by 4.5 billion bushels by October 1. During this period, the winter wheat harvest will add an estimated 2.1 billion bushels to grain stocks. On October 1, therefore, storage should be available for nearly 14.5 billion bushels of grain and oilseeds. Total production of feed grains (except sorghums) and oilseeds is now estimated at 10.9 billion bushels. Thus, more than 3 billion bushels of capacity should be available for storing the sorghum and spring wheat crops.

## Surplus Transportation Capacity Available

The transportation system continues to have sufficient capacity for harvest needs. The barge industry, which has been carrying nearly 40 million bushels of grain and soybeans a week, estimates that 30 to 35 percent of its fleet is idle. The industry also reports exceptionally low spot-market barge rates, a further indication of surplus capacity.

Rail shipments averaged 107,000 cars of grain and oilseeds a month in the first half of 1982, in contrast with nearly 128,000 during 1980 and 104,000 in 1981. Railroads could readily accommodate a demand increase of at least 65 million bushels a month. Moreover, the jumbo covered-hopper car fleet has expanded from 198,000 to 232,000 cars during the last 2 years, suggesting that present rail shipments could be increased by as much as 40 percent.

## Rail Shipments Continue Down



## Rail Rates To Continue Unchanged

Rail rates for grain have remained stable so far this year and are expected to continue at current levels through the third quarter, even though the Interstate Commerce Commission's Cost Recovery Index (CCR) would permit a rise of 0.5 percent in the third quarter. The relatively low demand for rail service (down nearly 9 percent from 1981) and the lack of a rate decrease during the second quarter (when the CCR dropped 1.2 percent) argue against any general increase before October.

In October, the outcome of wage and work rule negotiations with two major unions will help determine the level of rail rates in the fourth quarter. Both unions have rejected binding arbitration by the National Mediation Board, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers called for a strike on July 11. Under provisions of the Railway Labor Act, the President has appointed a fact-finding board to review the issues, thus delaying any strike action for 60 days.

The United Transportation Union issued a strike warning for July 31 against six railroads, which together carry about two-thirds of grain shipped by rail. The President again invoked the Railway Labor Act, delaying the strike until at least September 30. A rail strike would disrupt both grain marketing and livestock feeding. [T.Q. Hutchinson (202) 447-8487]

## Storage Situation on June 1

State	Capacity <sup>1</sup>	On-farm <sup>2</sup> stocks	Percent used	Capacity <sup>3</sup>	Off-farm <sup>2</sup> stocks <sup>3</sup>	Percent used
	Million bu.			Million bu.		
Texas . . . . .	277.4	16.8	6.0	758.6	274.4	36.2
Oklahoma . . . .	405.7	8.8	2.2	213.1	61.4	28.8
Kansas . . . . .	406.6	69.7	17.1	842.0	280.6	33.3
Nebraska . . . .	999.0	404.4	40.5	547.8	269.5	49.2
Iowa . . . . .	1,697.2	862.0	50.8	738.7	333.9	45.2
Missouri . . . . .	391.5	87.6	22.4	233.2	54.7	23.4
Illinois . . . . .	1,233.8	418.2	33.9	840.9	316.6	37.6
Ohio . . . . .	322.3	102.1	31.7	284.2	67.3	23.7
Minnesota . . . .	1,398.1	560.8	40.1	395.4	162.4	41.0
North Dakota . .	778.1	284.2	36.5	155.1	39.7	25.6
Kentucky . . . .	152.7	36.2	23.7	54.0	12.0	22.2
Tennessee . . . .	80.9	18.7	23.1	54.1	7.2	13.7
Montana . . . . .	313.3	81.2	25.9	54.3	12.9	23.7
Washington . . . .	70.4	20.1	28.6	193.3	53.2	27.5
Colorado . . . . .	140.0	56.3	40.4	105.7	40.2	38.0
Subtotal . . . . .	8,667.1	3,055.8	35.3	5,470.4	1,986.2	36.3
U.S. total . . . .	11,264.0	3,968.4	35.2	7,252.0	2,412.6	33.3

<sup>1</sup> Based on 1977 survey results and subsequent additions supported by Federal programs. <sup>2</sup> As of June 1, 1982. <sup>3</sup> As of January 1, 1982.



## Wheat Exporters Vying for World Markets

### U.S. Competitors To Expand Production

The United States' competitors in the world wheat market have considerable potential for expanding wheat production, and their output may increase faster than that of U.S. producers during the 1980's. Of the four major competitors, Canada, Australia, and Argentina have additional land that can be planted to wheat, although some of this land has poorer soils or less rainfall that would slow yield growth. Area is limited in France, so production gains there will depend on improving yields.

These four countries account for about 45 percent of world wheat exports, slightly more than the United States' average share. The agricultural policies in all four countries are now geared to expanding production and exports. If successful, they will affect U.S. wheat trade, world wheat prices, and the income of American farmers, while also exacerbating the variability in output and exports in each of the wheat exporting countries, including the United States.

### Production Prospects: Output Growth To Slow

The combined wheat outturn of these four countries rose at an annual average rate of 4 percent during the last decade, reaching 72 million metric tons in 1981. Expansion of harvested area—3.1 percent a year—accounted for most of this growth. Wheat yields showed only a small increase despite improved technology, displaying considerable year-to-year variations due to weather.

In the 1980's, these countries' wheat production is projected to expand 3 percent annually, reaching a total of 80 million metric tons by 1990—about the same as projected U.S. output.<sup>1</sup> About half this increase is expected to come from area expansion, achieved through diversion of improved pasture and land currently planted to competing crops. Inadequate moisture will be a limiting factor, but could be offset by applying new production technology.

### Comparing the Wheat Competitors' Performance

Item	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.
Area (mil. hectares) . . . . .	11.2	11.4	5.1	4.5	28.8
Growth rate <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	3.9	3.7	1.5	1.3	4.5
Yield (metric tons per ha.) . . . . .	1.8	1.3	1.5	4.9	2.3
Growth rate <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	0	.7	1.5	3.1	.7
Prod. (mil. metric tons) . . . . .	20.3	14.5	7.9	22.0	66.2
Growth rate <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	3.8	4.8	3.0	4.4	5.2
Exports (mil. metric tons) . . . . .	16.4	11.6	4.1	12.2	42.5
% of Production . . . . .	81.0	80.0	52.0	55.0	64.0
Stock (mil. metric tons) . . . . .	11.3	3.7	.7	2.5	27.3
% of production . . . . .	56.0	25.0	8.9	11.0	41.0

<sup>1</sup> Compound growth rate from 1969-71 average to 1979-81 average. Figures on area, yield, production, exports, and stocks are average for 1979/80 through 1981/82.

Source: USDA, FAS "Foreign Agriculture Circular - Grains" various issues and country sources.

• **Canada.** Canadian wheat production increased 3.8 percent a year during the 1970's, reaching a record 24.5 million tons in 1981. Canada specializes in Hard Red Spring wheat.

In the past, Canada's large land base contributed greatly to expanded agricultural production. Only 65 percent of Canada's potentially arable land is now cultivated, although virtually all of its high quality land is already in use.

Canadian wheat production will increase to about 28 million tons by 1990. Wheat acreage may expand 10 to 15 percent, but further growth in production will depend more on yields.

• **Australia.** The wheat harvest in Australia expanded at an annual rate of 4.8 percent during the past decade. Last year's output was 16.4 million tons. Australia mainly produces a Soft Winter wheat, planted in June and harvested in December.

The area devoted to wheat increased for 7 consecutive years (1974-81) as land was diverted from pasture and grazing uses. However, expansion has included regions where moisture supplies are more marginal, with a consequently greater risk of crop failure.

Australian wheat yields, which averaged only 1.3 tons per hectare during the 1970's, are the lowest in any of the competing wheat-exporting countries. Yields are limited by the dry conditions of New South Wales and Western Australia, the major wheat growing areas.

Wheat production is projected to rise to 19 million tons by 1990. Much improved pastureland is still available for conversion to wheat. Moreover, greater mechanization, adoption of techniques to conserve moisture, and use of more drought-resistant varieties will improve yields.

• **Argentina.** Argentina's wheat production has increased 3 percent annually since 1970 to its current level of 8 million

<sup>1</sup> Projections were developed using past trends and assumptions of future policies and demand.



tons. Corn, sorghum, sunflowers, and especially cattle compete with wheat for land. Area planted to wheat fluctuates with the cattle cycle. The introduction of sorghum in the 1950's decreased the wheat area, but success with high-yielding Mexican wheats in the mid-1960's caused wheat acreage to rise.

Wheat is grown in the central region of the country—the Pampa—where more than half of the land is semi-arid. Fertilizers are used on only 10 to 15 percent of wheat land because of their relatively high cost. Double-cropping of wheat with soybeans is popular, even though this practice lowers the soybean yield. Most wheat produced is Hard Spring, although some Durum is also grown.

If the 1970-80 trend continues, wheat production will slightly exceed 12 million tons by 1990. Growth will likely occur at the expense of pastureland, as the cattle sector is shrinking because of weakened demand, low prices, and burdensome producer debt. Producers will probably continue double-cropping wheat and soybeans to generate additional income.

- **France.** Wheat output in France expanded 4.4 percent a year during the 1970's, reaching 23 million tons in 1981. Unlike in the other countries, yield growth (3.1 percent annually) contributed more to the higher production than did area expansion (1.3 percent annually). France's wheat yields are now the highest of the exporting countries. Since the land area is limited, farmers have expanded output by applying more fertilizers.

France has less potential for expanding area than do the other competing countries. Since yields are already high, further gains may be difficult to achieve, and output is anticipated to remain stable during the 1980's.

#### Export Shares Changed Little During 1970's

World wheat trade grew 3.6 percent annually over the last 2 decades and totaled 99 million metric tons in 1981/82 (excluding intra-EC trade). During the 1970's, wheat trade grew even faster and is forecast to surpass 100 million metric tons for the first time in 1982/83.

During the last 2 decades, the four major competitors accounted for about 45 percent of the world's wheat exports, their shipments having expanded at about the same rate as total world wheat trade. The market shares held by Canada and Australia stayed relatively constant, while Argentina's share fluctuated significantly. Argentina experienced year-to-year variations in exports of as much as 130 percent because of large fluctuations in production and stocks. France's exports, supported by export subsidies, have grown faster than any other country's.

- **Canada.** Canada is the second largest wheat exporter, accounting for roughly 20 percent of world shipments. With a worldwide reputation for high quality, reliably graded wheat, Canada exports about 3 out of every 4 bushels it produces. Inadequate grain transportation and handling facilities, rather than production potential, have constrained exports in the past. Although the transportation system has benefited from large investments in recent years, it will continue to be the primary constraint on grain exports in the future.

- **Australia.** Wheat exports are fundamental to Australian agriculture, accounting for 20 percent of the country's total

#### Market Shares in World Wheat Trade

	1960-69	1970-74	1975-80
<b>Major Competitors</b>			
Canada . . . . .	21	19	19
Australia . . . . .	13	11	13
France . . . . .	7	10	11
Argentina . . . . .	6	3	5
Total . . . . .	47	43	48
United States . . . . .	36	37	42
Other Exporters . . . . .	17	20	10

farm exports in recent years. Because domestic requirements are small relative to the size of the crop, about 80 percent of Australia's wheat enters the world market.

Wheat exports are expected to rise in the future as production increases. Australia does not have a storage policy for stabilizing prices, and only pipeline supplies are carried over at the end of the marketing year. Domestic use will rise only slowly since population growth is modest, so a larger proportion of the crop will probably be exported in the future. However, weather variability in Australia's wheat producing areas will cause export supplies to fluctuate.

- **Argentina.** Argentina's share of world wheat exports ranged from 2 to 11 percent during the last 2 decades. This volatility stems not only from large year-to-year changes in production, but also from shifts in government taxation and exchange-rate policies.

In the past, the principal impediments to the growth of Argentine grain exports have been organizational. Storage facilities were few. Rail and truck transportation was not well coordinated, and river ports were too shallow for ocean-going vessels. The National Grain Board, sole legal grain exporter, was not coordinated with the railroad or port authorities.

The upgrading of Argentina's export capacity began in 1976. In 1981, the largest grain harvest in Argentine history forced further changes. Coordination between the various bureaucracies, the use of unit trains, and the dredging of river channels enabled shipments of a record 20.5 million tons of grains and oilseeds last year.

The Government's objective of increasing grain and oilseed production to 45 million tons by 1990 now appears possible. Until recently, Argentina's monthly export capacity was estimated at 3 to 3.5 million tons, leading to widespread belief that massive investments in the marketing system would be necessary to meet the 1990 production goal. After last year's export performance, however, it now appears that the maximum capacity is actually 4 to 4.5 million tons, achievable with no more than procedural reorganizations and more effective management policies.

- **France.** French wheat exports grew 8.5 percent a year during the last 2 decades, considerably faster than those of the other exporters. France's share of the world market increased from 7 percent in the 1960's to more than 13 percent in 1980/81.

This export growth, particularly to markets outside the European Community (EC), has been stimulated by export

credits and refunds from the EC. Productivity has increased dramatically during the last several decades in response to these subsidies. Only minor gains in production and exports are expected in coming years, however, as farmers face constraints on land availability and yield growth.

#### **Government Policies Attempt To Boost Export Shares**

Currently, wheat policies in Canada, Australia, Argentina, and France aim to maximize export potential and increase market shares, in spite of a projected world wheat surplus during the next few years.

• *Canada.* The Canadian Wheat Board, sole legal exporter of wheat from Canada, coordinates wheat production and marketing operations to enhance export earnings while stabilizing prices. Although the Government subsidizes railroad rates, the Board functions as a financially self-sustaining agency, much like a large marketing co-op.

Prior to planting time, the Board announces its initial payment per ton for the upcoming crop, along with a recommended planted area based on expected demand. Farmers then register their plantings with the Board. After the harvest, farmers store the wheat at their own expense until the Board calls for delivery of a specified quantity per quota-acre planted. The Board takes possession of the wheat upon delivery to country elevators and performs all other marketing functions. At the end of the marketing year, revenues from domestic and export sales—net of operating expenses and initial payments—are returned to producers in a final payment.

Canada has moved in recent years to extensive use of government-to-government sales agreements to facilitate planning and guarantee access to markets. Although many of these accords are currently negotiated on a year-to-year basis, the trend is toward longer term (up to 5 years) minimum sales agreements as planning horizons lengthen. Typically, nearly two-thirds of expected export supplies are committed by harvest time.

• *Australia.* Australia has a sole marketing authority, the Australian Wheat Board, for domestic and export sales of wheat. Like its Canadian counterpart, the Australian Wheat Board seeks to enhance export earnings and stabilize prices.

A Guaranteed Minimum Delivery Price (GMDP) is announced prior to harvest time. No area or production restrictions are placed on Australian producers; to the contrary, inputs, such as fertilizer, are subsidized. At harvest, producers can immediately deliver their wheat to Board elevators. The wheat is pooled, and the Board assumes all storage, transportation, and marketing responsibilities.

The GMDP is set at 95 percent of the average of the pool return for the two previous seasons plus an estimate of that for the coming season. If the average pool return is greater than the GMDP, producers receive a supplemental payment; if less, the Government makes up the difference. Movements of the GMDP are subject to a 15-percent limit, providing producers with protection against substantial drops in world prices. This system, initiated with the 1979/80 season, has worked well, and rising world prices have stimulated farmers to expand planted area. Substantial declines in world prices would, however, necessitate sizable Government outlays, an aspect of the program that has not yet been tested.

Like Canada, Australia frequently uses government-to-government sales agreements to ensure market access and facilitate planning. Longer term agreements are gradually gaining favor as competition in the world wheat market intensifies and political events threaten to disrupt grain trading. Typically, the Board commits about half the exportable supply by harvest time each year.

• *Argentina.* Argentine agricultural policy is in a state of flux. In 1976, the Government began transferring marketing functions to private trade by converting the National Grain Board from sole legal exporter to regulator, statistician, and occasional trader. In fact, the Board was scheduled to be absorbed into the Ministry of Agriculture in 1982.

However, Argentine agricultural and marketing policy during the rest of the 1980's will probably return to greater governmental intervention. Attempts to sell Board-owned storage and loading facilities to the private sector have ceased; some already purchased could be renationalized. Most of the grain trade will likely remain in the hands of private corporations, however, as they have proved to be highly efficient.

Wheat storage during the 1980's will likely be kept at the minimum necessary for orderly marketing. Argentine wheat, harvested from November through January, must be moved out of storage by April to make room for the much larger coarse grain harvest. Considering financial constraints and timing—wheat enters the market 6 months before that of most competitors—storage capacity is unlikely to expand much in the near future.

Given Argentina's need for export revenues, government-to-government sales agreements will be used increasingly to guarantee markets for Argentine wheat, especially once Soviet production returns to more normal levels. Additional incentives might be offered, such as subsidized credit or barter arrangements. Currently, long-term sales agreements and year-to-year "understandings" commit over two-thirds of exportable supplies by harvest time.

• *France.* France's agricultural policies, in concert with those of the EC, have promoted 2 decades of rapidly rising wheat production and exports. Wheat sales to non-EC countries are subsidized by EC export refunds and French export credits. Export refunds averaged \$66 per metric ton in early 1982, nearly a third of the world wheat price. The refunds are designed to compensate French exporters for the difference between the high domestic prices established by EC policy and lower world market prices. In practice, they allow exporters to follow extremely competitive pricing practices with little risk, regardless of world market prices. Other factors encouraging wheat exports have been EC transportation subsidies to some distant markets and French export credits and credit insurance.

Future trends in French exports will depend on EC policy on production, imports, and exports of grains, oilseeds, and animal products. The EC's subsidy rate for wheat exports is unlikely to increase because of budgetary pressures generated by EC expenditures on export refunds. Without higher rates of return to farmers, the potential for expanding production is limited. Thus, although French wheat exports may increase slightly during the coming decade, France's share of the market will likely decline somewhat. [Alan Maurer (202) 447-8133, Ron Trostle (202) 447-8289, and Allen Johnson (202) 447-8378]



# Statistical Indicators

## Summary Data

### Key statistical indicators of the food and fiber sector

	1981				1982				
	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III F	IV F	Annual F
<b>Prices received by farmers (1977=100)</b>									
Livestock and products	142	138	129	138	132	137	139	138	137
Crops	145	146	137	143	141	149	152	152	149
<b>Prices paid by farmers, (1977=100)</b>									
prod. items	141	129	121	134	123	124	125	124	124
Commodities and services, int., taxes, and wages	149	148	146	148	149	150	153	154	152
	150	151	150	150	154	155	157	158	156
<b>Cash receipts<sup>1</sup> (\$ bil.)</b>									
Livestock (\$ bil.)	142	147	143	144	142	144	143-147	141-145	140-144
Crops (\$ bil.)	69	71	66	69	69	71	70-74	69-73	68-72
	73	76	77	75	73	73	71-75	70-74	71-75
<b>Market basket (1967=100)</b>									
Retail cost	255.3	260.3	258.9	257.1	263.7	267.3	272	274	269
Farm value	244.8	252.4	240.4	246.4	243.4	257.3	259	260	255
Spread	261.4	264.9	269.8	263.4	275.7	273	279	282	278
Farm value/retail cost (%)	36	36	34	35	34	36	35	35	35
<b>Retail prices (1967=100)</b>									
Food	273.0	277.2	277.5	274.6	282.4	285.7	291	295	288
At home	268.4	272.5	271.6	269.9	276.8	280.1	284	288	282
Away-from home	289.4	293.6	297.0	291.0	301.1	304.8	311	317	309
<b>Agricultural exports (\$ bil.)<sup>2</sup></b>	10.5	9.0	11.3	43.8	10.5	10.1	10.1	11.5	42.0
<b>Agricultural imports (\$ bil.)<sup>2</sup></b>	4.2	3.8	4.1	17.2	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.0	15.0
<b>Livestock and products</b>									
Total livestock and products (1974=100)	113.7	112.0	113.2	112.3	108.8	112.1	111.2	110.3	110.6
Beef (mil. lb.)	5,438	5,541	5,676	22,214	5,449	5,363	5,700	5,825	22,325
Pork (mil. lb.)	3,880	3,606	4,155	15,719	3,695	3,550	3,150	3,325	13,721
Veal (mil. lb.)	94	105	115	415	107	99	100	110	416
Lamb and mutton (mil. lb.)	77	79	88	328	90	85	85	92	349
Red meats (mil. lb.)	9,489	9,331	10,034	38,676	9,341	9,092	9,035	9,352	36,811
Broilers (mil. lb.)	3,096	3,081	2,880	11,906	2,886	3,115	3,100	2,920	11,956
Turkeys (mil. lb.)	553	785	773	2,509	410	520	720	725	2,395
Total meats and poultry (mil. lb.)	13,138	13,197	13,687	53,091	12,637	12,672	12,855	12,997	51,162
Eggs (mil. dz.) <sup>4</sup>	1,463	1,432	1,450	5,800	1,450	1,451	1,420	1,440	5,766
Milk (bil. lb.)	35.1	33.1	32.0	132.6	33.0	35.5	33.8	32.2	134.5
Choice steers, Omaha (\$/cwt.)	66.68	66.53	60.17	63.84	63.36	70.46	65-69	66-70	66-69
Barrows and gilts, 7 markets (\$/cwt.)	43.63	50.42	42.63	44.45	48.17	56.46	56-60	55-59	54-56
Broilers-wholesale, N.Y., 8-16 lb. hens, dressed (cts./lb.)	46.7	47.0	42.1	46.3	44.8	45.1	45-49	47-51	45-47
Turkeys-wholesale, 9-city weighted avg., dressed (cts./lb.)	63.6	62.7	55.1	60.7	55.2	59.0	63-67	71-75	61-64
Eggs, N.Y. Gr. A large, (cts./dz.) <sup>4</sup>	70.4	70.8	77.4	73.6	78.4	71.8	68-72	78-82	74-76
Milk, all at farm (\$/cwt.)	13.53	13.53	14.00	13.80	13.77	13.23	13.25-13.50	13.50-14.00	13.40-13.65
<b>Crop prices at the farm<sup>3</sup></b>									
Wheat (\$/bu.)	3.91	3.63	3.81	3.70	3.72	3.57	—	—	3.60-3.80
Corn (\$/bu.)	3.22	2.85	2.39	2.50	2.48	2.57	—	—	2.50-2.90
Soybeans (\$/bu.)	7.35	6.68	6.03	6.05	6.05	6.19	—	—	5.65-7.00
Upland cotton (cts./lb.)	72.1	64.5	57.9	—	49.5	54.2	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly cash receipts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates. <sup>2</sup> Annual data are based on Oct.-Sept. fiscal years ending with the indicated year.

<sup>3</sup> Quarterly prices are simple averages; annual prices are for marketing year beginning in year indicated. <sup>4</sup> Marketing year quarters beginning December 1. F = Forecast.

# Farm Income

## Gross and net farm income

	Annual									
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 <sup>r</sup>	1978 <sup>r</sup>	1979 <sup>r</sup>	1980	1981
	\$ Bil.									
<b>Cash receipts from farm marketings</b> . . . . .	61.1	86.9	92.4	88.9	95.4	96.2	112.5	131.7	139.5	143.5
Livestock and products . . . . .	35.6	45.8	41.3	43.1	46.3	47.6	58.8	68.6	67.8	68.5
Meat animals . . . . .	23.9	30.3	25.2	25.8	27.2	27.9	37.3	43.9	40.9	39.1
Dairy products . . . . .	7.1	8.1	9.5	9.9	11.4	11.8	12.5	14.7	16.6	17.7
Poultry and eggs . . . . .	4.2	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.2	7.2	8.1	8.9	9.2	9.9
Other . . . . .	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
Crops . . . . .	25.5	41.1	51.1	45.8	49.0	48.6	53.7	63.1	71.7	75.0
Food grains . . . . .	3.5	7.2	8.6	8.2	7.1	6.1	5.8	9.0	10.4	12.4
Feed crops . . . . .	5.9	10.6	13.9	12.2	13.1	11.9	11.4	14.0	18.3	18.3
Cotton (lint and seed) . . . . .	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.6
Tobacco . . . . .	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.3
Oil-bearing crops . . . . .	4.4	7.6	10.0	7.5	9.4	9.7	13.0	14.3	15.5	14.1
Vegetables and melons . . . . .	3.3	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.5	7.0	8.4
Fruits and tree nuts . . . . .	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.6	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.5
Other . . . . .	2.6	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.9	7.5
<b>Net change in farm inventories</b> . . . . .	0.9	3.4	-1.6	3.4	-2.4	1.0	-0.2	5.6	-4.3	5.5
<b>Nonmoney and other farm income</b> <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	9.1	8.5	7.3	8.7	9.0	11.4	13.7	14.0	15.4	17.8
<b>Gross farm income</b> . . . . .	71.0	98.8	98.0	101.0	102.0	108.6	127.2	151.3	150.6	166.8
<b>Farm production expenses</b> . . . . .	52.2	65.4	72.0	75.8	83.3	90.2	100.6	119.0	130.5	141.6
<b>Net farm income</b>										
Current prices . . . . .	18.9	33.4	26.0	25.2	18.7	18.4	25.4	32.4	20.1	25.1
1972 prices <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	15.1	25.1	17.6	15.7	14.1	13.2	16.9	19.9	11.4	13.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes government payments to farmers, value of farm products consumed in farm households, rental value of farm dwellings, and income from recreations, machine hire, and custom work. <sup>2</sup> Deflated by the Gross national product implicit price deflator, 1972=100. <sup>3</sup> Less than \$.05 bil. Totals may not add due to rounding. p = preliminary, r = revised.

## Cash receipts from farming

	1981								1982				
	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
<b>Farm marketings and CCC loans</b> <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	9,072	10,493	11,671	11,484	13,318	16,478	15,472	13,153	14,362	10,450	10,352	11,226	11,393
Livestock and products . . . . .	5,689	5,647	5,637	5,579	6,030	6,137	5,736	5,391	5,355	5,211	5,841	7,275	7,269
Meat animals . . . . .	3,205	3,194	3,082	3,137	3,562	3,581	3,271	3,013	3,031	3,105	3,449	4,762	4,858
Dairy products . . . . .	1,612	1,540	1,505	1,490	1,455	1,487	1,448	1,511	1,476	1,357	1,554	1,628	1,674
Poultry and eggs . . . . .	792	827	858	872	842	843	925	790	759	689	764	802	659
Other . . . . .	80	86	192	80	171	226	92	77	89	60	74	83	78
Crops . . . . .	3,383	4,846	6,034	5,906	7,288	10,341	9,736	7,762	9,007	5,239	4,511	3,951	4,124
Food grains . . . . .	367	1,627	2,025	1,418	1,547	1,458	852	700	995	665	532	495	583
Feed crops . . . . .	719	1,085	1,183	1,171	1,308	2,212	2,752	2,013	3,420	1,520	1,322	1,091	1,065
Cotton (lint and seed) . . . . .	72	65	41	161	113	726	1,177	929	1,125	547	205	130	123
Tobacco . . . . .	9	0	232	561	696	345	341	691	453	67	10	33	5
Oil-bearing crops . . . . .	628	437	698	839	1,350	3,257	1,799	1,114	1,573	931	880	690	719
Vegetables and melons . . . . .	719	777	782	811	996	907	587	513	662	505	500	563	713
Fruits and tree nuts . . . . .	333	488	638	542	682	787	838	830	317	491	495	264	373
Other . . . . .	536	367	435	402	596	649	1,390	972	462	440	567	684	543
<b>Government payments</b> . . . . .	55	47	55	108	118	90	149	668	59	507	74	317	23
<b>Total cash receipts</b> <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	9,127	10,540	11,726	11,592	13,436	16,568	15,621	13,821	14,405	10,915	10,367	11,396	11,416

<sup>1</sup> Receipts from loans represent value of loans minus value of redemptions during the month. <sup>2</sup> Details may not add because of rounding.



# Cash receipts<sup>1</sup> from farm marketings, by States, January-May

State	Livestock and Products		Crops <sup>2</sup>		Total <sup>2</sup>	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
	\$Mil.					
<b>North Atlantic</b>						
Maine . . . . .	102.1	97.6	126.9	84.1	228.9	181.7
New Hampshire . . . . .	27.4	27.8	12.4	12.8	39.8	40.6
Vermont . . . . .	152.8	153.8	16.8	16.7	169.4	170.5
Massachusetts . . . . .	55.8	57.6	71.6	52.6	127.4	110.1
Rhode Island . . . . .	5.8	5.5	7.7	8.0	13.5	13.6
Connecticut . . . . .	76.1	78.6	69.9	64.0	146.0	142.6
New York . . . . .	796.6	785.0	299.1	277.7	1,095.7	1,062.8
New Jersey . . . . .	44.0	43.3	80.9	84.2	125.0	127.5
Pennsylvania . . . . .	878.5	916.3	298.1	324.9	1,176.6	1,241.3
<b>North Central</b>						
D Ohio . . . . .	590.8	627.7	761.5	678.6	1,352.3	1,306.3
Indiana . . . . .	696.8	764.4	911.7	968.3	1,608.4	1,732.6
Illinois . . . . .	929.5	1,040.6	2,354.6	2,675.9	3,284.1	3,716.5
Michigan . . . . .	461.6	481.7	503.0	547.2	964.5	1,028.9
Wisconsin . . . . .	1,732.0	1,624.4	332.6	413.0	2,064.6	2,037.4
Minnesota . . . . .	1,413.4	1,502.7	988.3	1,227.5	2,401.7	2,730.3
Iowa . . . . .	2,219.2	2,498.7	2,208.4	2,469.1	4,427.6	4,967.8
Missouri . . . . .	964.3	1,011.1	480.2	593.5	1,444.4	1,604.6
North Dakota . . . . .	266.0	263.4	562.0	783.8	828.0	1,047.2
South Dakota . . . . .	865.2	857.9	259.2	330.0	1,124.4	1,187.8
Nebraska . . . . .	1,376.2	2,023.0	1,058.2	1,489.2	2,434.5	3,512.2
Kansas . . . . .	1,668.1	1,827.3	740.2	807.5	2,408.3	2,634.8
<b>Southern</b>						
Delaware . . . . .	110.5	117.2	21.2	21.6	131.7	138.9
Maryland . . . . .	284.1	290.3	112.2	114.7	396.4	405.0
Virginia . . . . .	361.3	373.7	103.3	140.5	464.6	514.2
West Virginia . . . . .	62.5	68.3	16.8	17.9	79.3	86.2
North Carolina . . . . .	638.2	1,028.4	366.4	351.8	1,004.6	1,380.1
South Carolina . . . . .	180.3	185.7	73.0	125.8	253.4	311.7
Georgia . . . . .	758.3	752.2	238.9	258.1	997.3	1,010.3
Florida . . . . .	407.0	412.8	1,909.8	1,991.5	2,316.7	2,404.0
Kentucky . . . . .	471.4	472.2	387.2	617.6	858.6	1,089.8
Tennessee . . . . .	334.6	336.5	165.2	244.1	499.6	580.7
Alabama . . . . .	574.3	539.0	147.8	188.7	722.0	727.7
Mississippi . . . . .	366.8	363.1	291.4	343.9	658.2	707.0
Arkansas . . . . .	843.0	603.7	314.4	474.3	957.4	1,077.9
Louisiana . . . . .	191.7	180.2	334.0	311.9	525.7	492.1
Oklahoma . . . . .	746.1	820.2	282.7	317.5	1,028.9	1,137.7
Texas . . . . .	2,098.2	2,599.1	1,282.8	1,757.9	3,381.0	4,357.0
<b>Western</b>						
Montana . . . . .	265.8	275.7	267.4	333.5	533.2	609.1
Idaho . . . . .	382.3	421.7	458.2	418.8	840.5	840.5
Wyoming . . . . .	178.5	192.5	32.7	31.6	211.1	224.0
Colorado . . . . .	826.4	966.0	325.2	329.6	1,151.6	1,295.6
New Mexico . . . . .	227.9	236.3	56.6	78.2	284.5	314.5
Arizona . . . . .	322.3	374.4	417.7	474.4	740.0	848.8
Utah . . . . .	154.2	159.7	42.6	43.9	196.8	203.6
Nevada . . . . .	56.1	56.7	36.7	34.3	92.8	91.0
Washington . . . . .	357.8	352.1	617.0	678.3	974.8	1,030.5
Oregon . . . . .	233.1	235.1	323.3	336.2	556.5	571.3
California . . . . .	1,779.0	1,810.3	2,219.8	2,726.8	3,998.8	4,537.1
Alaska . . . . .	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.8	3.7
Hawaii . . . . .	37.4	37.8	157.5	157.5	194.9	195.3
<b>United States</b>	<b>28,373.3</b>	<b>30,951.0</b>	<b>23,146.7</b>	<b>26,831.3</b>	<b>51,520.0</b>	<b>57,782.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimates as of the first of current month. <sup>2</sup> Sales of farm products include receipts from loans reported minus value of redemptions during the period. Rounded data may not add.

## Farm marketing indexes (physical volume)

	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981 p	May	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
	1977=100									
All commodities . . . . .	106	108	110	107	115	158	134	124	137	148
Livestock and products . . . .	100	103	105	106	99	118	115	113	151	141
Crop . . . . .	113	114	114	109	129	192	155	137	120	158

p = preliminary.

## Farm Prices: Received and Paid

### Indexes of prices received and paid by farmers, U.S. average

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	July	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July p
	1977=100									
Prices Received										
All farm products . . . . .	132	134	138	142	133	133	135	139	137	137
All crops . . . . .	116	125	134	138	123	120	123	125	125	125
Food grains . . . . .	147	165	166	159	155	153	152	150	141	137
Feed grains and hay . . . . .	114	132	141	146	124	124	128	132	128	125
Feed grains . . . . .	117	135	145	152	124	124	128	131	129	127
Cotton . . . . .	96	114	111	116	80	83	88	90	91	92
Tobacco . . . . .	118	125	140	143	152	152	151	151	152	144
Oil-bearing crops . . . . .	103	102	110	116	92	91	93	95	93	92
Fruit . . . . .	144	124	129	119	148	144	145	157	166	190
Fresh market <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	151	128	131	118	152	148	149	164	175	204
Commercial vegetables . . . . .	110	113	136	131	158	132	127	121	128	123
Fresh market . . . . .	109	110	135	131	161	129	123	112	116	113
Potatoes <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	92	129	179	242	125	126	133	152	184	182
Livestock and products . . . . .	147	144	143	147	142	145	147	151	149	149
Meat animals . . . . .	168	156	150	158	149	154	159	168	166	164
Dairy products . . . . .	124	135	142	138	142	140	138	136	135	135
Poultry and eggs . . . . .	111	112	116	118	116	118	112	108	107	111
Prices paid										
Commodities and services . . . . .										
Interest, taxes, and wage rates . . . . .	123	138	150	150	154	155	155	155	156	157
Production items . . . . .	125	138	148	148	148	150	150	150	151	151
Feed . . . . .	110	123	134	136	124	123	125	128	126	124
Feeder livestock . . . . .	185	177	164	159	157	167	168	169	166	168
Seed . . . . .	110	118	138	144	144	144	140	140	140	140
Fertilizer . . . . .	108	134	144	147	143	147	147	146	146	146
Agricultural chemicals . . . . .	96	102	111	113	113	119	119	121	121	121
Fuels & energy . . . . .	137	188	213	214	213	205	198	200	210	212
Farm & motor supplies . . . . .	115	134	147	148	151	151	152	152	152	153
Autos & trucks . . . . .	117	123	143	145	156	156	156	159	159	159
Tractors & self-propelled machinery . . . . .	122	136	152	155	159	161	161	161	167	167
Other machinery . . . . .	119	132	146	148	152	156	156	156	162	162
Building & fencing . . . . .	118	128	134	134	135	135	134	134	135	135
Farm services & cash rent . . . . .	117	127	137	137	147	147	147	147	147	147
Interest payable per acre on farm real estate debt . . . . .	141	168	195	195	218	218	218	218	218	218
Taxes payable per acre on farm real estate . . . . .	107	117	124	124	132	132	132	132	132	132
Wage rates (seasonally adjusted) . . . . .	117	127	136	135	148	148	148	148	148	148
Production items, interest, taxes, and wage rates . . . . .	125	139	150	150	153	154	154	155	155	156
Prices received (1910-14=100) . . . . .	602	614	633	651	608	608	616	633	628	627
Prices paid, etc. (Parity Index) (1910-14=100) . . . . .	850	950	1,031	1,035	1,060	1,067	1,066	1,071	1,078	1,082
Parity ratio <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	71	65	61	63	57	57	58	59	58	58

<sup>1</sup> Fresh market for noncitrus and fresh market and processing for citrus. <sup>2</sup> Includes sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans. <sup>3</sup> Ratio of index of prices received to index of prices paid, taxes, and wage rates. (1910-14=100). p = Preliminary.



# Prices received by farmers, U.S. average

	Annual*			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981 <sup>a</sup>	July	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July p
<b>Crops</b>										
All wheat (\$/bu.)	3.51	3.88	3.88	3.62	3.70	3.67	3.68	3.64	3.39	3.29
Rice, rough (\$/cwt.)	9.05	11.07	11.90	12.80	9.46	8.99	8.54	8.55	8.54	8.16
Corn (\$/bu.)	2.36	2.70	2.92	3.14	2.44	2.46	2.55	2.60	2.57	2.54
Sorghum (\$/cwt.)	3.91	4.67	4.72	4.84	4.08	4.00	4.10	4.35	4.17	4.19
All hay, baled (\$/ton)	56.30	67.00	68.10	64.10	70.40	70.90	73.40	78.80	70.90	66.60
Soybeans (\$/bu.)	6.86	6.75	6.92	7.13	6.04	5.99	6.17	6.27	6.12	6.05
Cotton, Upland (cts./lb.)	58.0	69.0	66.9	70.4	48.4	50.1	53.5	54.2	54.9	55.9
Potatoes (\$/cwt.)	3.16	4.78	7.02	9.81	4.78	4.86	5.28	6.26	8.01	7.93
Dry edible beans (\$/cwt.)	19.60	24.80	28.60	35.40	19.80	18.70	18.00	19.20	17.50	17.50
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	14.2	17.1	13.6	10.4	17.5	17.7	16.0	16.0	17.6	16.7
Pears for fresh use (\$/ton)	276	325	263	179	304	328	300	335	—	—
Oranges, all uses (\$/box) <sup>1</sup>	3.34	3.26	3.75	3.28	4.76	4.74	4.98	5.98	6.95	8.23
Grapefruit, all uses (\$/box) <sup>1</sup>	2.97	2.73	3.44	3.74	2.75	1.78	2.01	2.02	1.23	2.83
<b>Livestock</b>										
Beef cattle (\$/cwt.)	66.30	62.50	60.80	60.50	56.10	58.60	60.10	62.60	61.10	59.90
Calves (\$/cwt.)	89.70	77.50	64.00	62.00	58.90	61.90	62.30	64.20	61.90	61.10
Hogs (\$/cwt.)	41.30	38.90	43.40	49.30	48.40	48.60	51.20	56.80	57.60	58.00
Lambs (\$/cwt.)	67.10	63.50	54.90	59.50	53.30	60.30	61.50	63.50	57.80	53.90
All milk, sold to plants (\$/cwt.)	12.00	13.10	13.80	13.40	13.80	13.60	13.40	13.20	13.10	13.10
Milk, manuf. grade (\$/cwt.)	11.10	12.00	12.75	12.40	12.80	12.70	12.60	12.50	12.40	12.30
Broilers (cts./lb.)	25.9	27.7	28.1	30.1	27.0	26.9	26.2	28.0	28.6	28.6
Eggs (cts./doz.) <sup>2</sup>	58.1	56.7	62.3	58.6	66.3	68.2	63.0	54.8	51.6	55.2
Turkeys (cts./lb.)	41.9	40.0	38.4	42.7	33.0	33.3	33.9	34.8	37.7	40.0
Wool (cts./lb.) <sup>3</sup>	86.3	88.1	94.7	94.4	80.4	83.4	89.1	88.5	79.6	74.5

<sup>1</sup> Equivalent on-tree returns. <sup>2</sup> Average of all eggs sold by farmers including hatching eggs and eggs sold at retail. <sup>3</sup> Average local market price, excluding incentive payments. \*Calendar year averages. p = preliminary.

## Producer and Consumer Prices

### Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, U.S. average (not seasonally adjusted)

	Annual	1981				1982				
	1981	June	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
1967=100										
Consumer price index, all items	272.4	271.3	280.7	281.5	292.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6
Consumer price index, less food	270.6	269.5	280.1	280.8	281.4	282.1	281.7	282.9	286.0	289.7
All food	274.6	273.6	277.1	277.8	281.0	283.3	283.0	283.9	285.5	287.8
Food away from home	291.0	290.6	297.2	297.7	299.8	301.2	302.4	303.6	304.6	305.9
Food at home	269.9	268.7	271.0	271.7	275.3	278.0	277.1	277.9	279.8	282.6
Meats <sup>1</sup>	257.8	254.2	259.6	258.7	257.8	260.2	261.2	263.6	269.7	277.2
Beef and veal	272.6	271.1	271.5	270.5	269.4	271.5	271.7	274.8	281.1	288.2
Pork	228.6	221.2	235.6	234.3	234.7	238.9	239.5	241.6	249.9	259.5
Poultry	198.6	196.8	192.3	191.7	194.2	195.7	194.7	193.3	196.0	197.5
Fish	357.7	352.1	358.9	359.6	373.3	373.8	376.3	382.0	366.3	365.2
Eggs	183.8	172.1	194.7	198.0	189.4	205.1	195.2	186.9	172.3	162.5
Dairy products <sup>2</sup>	243.6	243.8	245.0	245.5	245.8	246.5	246.5	247.5	247.0	246.3
Fats and oils <sup>3</sup>	267.1	269.6	262.2	261.1	261.6	260.5	259.6	260.4	260.8	260.7
Fruits and vegetables	276.3	278.1	272.0	276.4	294.7	301.5	293.1	294.0	297.9	305.6
Fresh	282.9	285.2	267.8	274.9	308.0	319.6	302.1	304.1	311.7	325.9
Processed	271.5	272.8	279.2	280.6	282.7	284.2	285.8	285.5	285.4	285.9
Cereals and bakery products	271.1	271.5	276.3	277.7	279.8	280.9	281.3	281.7	283.3	283.6
Sugar and sweets	368.3	361.3	359.1	359.3	361.6	364.2	365.5	365.3	365.7	366.6
Beverages, nonalcoholic	412.6	412.8	413.4	412.5	418.7	423.4	424.8	424.1	425.6	424.8
Apparel commodities less footwear	174.0	172.5	177.9	176.6	172.8	173.4	176.8	177.4	176.7	175.6
Footwear	200.4	200.4	205.4	205.7	202.8	202.8	204.9	205.6	206.5	206.6
Tobacco products	218.9	219.1	226.2	226.8	227.1	230.7	234.1	235.1	237.4	237.8
Beverages, alcoholic	199.5	199.8	202.3	202.7	204.0	205.6	206.6	207.4	208.0	208.4

<sup>1</sup> Beef, veal, lamb, pork, and processed meat. <sup>2</sup> Includes butter. <sup>3</sup> Excludes butter.

# Producer Price Indexes, U.S. average (not seasonally adjusted)

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981 p	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
	1967=100									
<b>Finished goods<sup>1</sup></b>	216.1	247.0	269.8	270.5	277.9	277.9	276.9	276.9	277.7	279.9
Consumer foods	226.3	239.5	253.5	253.8	256.4	258.2	257.1	259.8	262.3	263.4
Fresh fruit	232.6	237.6	228.4	211.0	241.6	250.8	230.0	243.2	244.7	221.1
Fresh and dried vegetables	201.0	219.0	278.0	286.0	305.5	299.6	257.7	265.2	270.9	278.4
Eggs	176.5	171.0	187.1	174.6	187.0	200.6	204.0	192.1	164.3	159.3
Bakery products	221.7	247.8	268.4	267.5	275.0	276.0	275.4	275.6	275.6	275.0
Meats	240.6	235.9	239.0	240.2	237.4	241.4	241.4	250.3	267.1	266.4
Beef and veal	252.2	260.2	246.9	251.7	237.1	243.0	249.5	256.5	267.1	267.4
Pork	205.0	196.7	218.1	215.4	228.5	232.7	222.5	237.5	251.8	257.0
Poultry	188.6	193.3	193.3	199.9	170.6	175.5	178.4	175.8	179.7	165.7
Fish	383.8	370.9	377.9	386.1	400.0	394.6	416.6	423.4	419.3	423.7
Dairy products	211.2	230.6	245.7	245.2	247.7	248.0	248.0	248.4	248.5	248.7
Processed fruits and vegetables	221.9	228.7	261.1	262.5	272.6	274.7	275.7	274.5	273.4	275.4
Refined sugar <sup>2</sup>	116.3	214.4	162.6	152.0	152.8	146.9	145.7	145.7	151.4	162.4
Vegetable oil and products	223.5	233.2	238.2	236.1	236.5	237.5	233.9	236.7	238.5	238.8
Consumer finished goods less foods	208.2	250.8	276.3	277.7	284.4	284.9	283.3	281.7	281.6	284.6
Beverages, alcoholic	161.4	175.8	189.3	190.0	194.2	193.3	195.1	196.5	197.4	198.0
Soft drinks	277.1	261.0	303.6	304.1	313.1	316.1	317.5	319.2	319.8	318.3
Apparel	160.4	172.4	185.5	186.2	190.1	191.0	191.7	192.2	192.7	193.0
Footwear	218.0	233.1	241.2	241.5	241.4	239.2	240.6	243.7	242.5	243.8
Tobacco products	217.7	245.7	268.3	268.7	277.9	306.4	306.4	306.5	306.7	306.7
<b>Intermediate materials<sup>3</sup></b>	242.8	280.3	306.0	307.2	311.0	311.1	310.9	310.1	309.8	310.0
Materials for food manufacturing	223.6	264.4	260.9	262.4	250.7	252.8	252.0	254.3	260.0	260.9
Flour	172.0	187.6	191.8	193.8	188.1	188.6	188.0	186.6	184.6	184.3
Refined sugar <sup>4</sup>	119.3	212.9	173.5	176.8	159.9	159.9	154.2	153.9	161.6	161.6
Crude vegetable oils	243.7	202.8	185.4	186.4	164.5	162.4	157.9	166.6	170.3	168.1
<b>Crude materials<sup>5</sup></b>	282.2	304.6	329.1	335.4	318.4	321.8	319.9	322.8	328.1	325.7
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	247.2	259.2	257.4	264.3	242.6	248.3	247.9	254.3	262.3	259.8
Fruits and vegetables <sup>6</sup>	299.0	238.6	267.0	263.3	288.3	289.3	256.4	266.7	270.7	263.8
Grains	214.8	239.0	248.4	257.1	225.2	223.2	220.9	226.0	228.2	225.7
Livestock	260.3	252.7	248.0	263.0	236.8	251.2	255.6	267.6	282.9	277.5
Poultry, live	194.3	202.1	201.2	210.0	186.8	197.3	197.7	186.2	192.7	207.2
Fibers, plant and animal	209.9	271.1	242.0	259.6	198.2	193.5	199.7	207.4	214.1	203.1
Milk	250.1	271.2	287.4	285.0	287.6	285.8	282.5	280.3	278.8	278.9
Oilseeds	245.5	249.2	277.6	291.2	219.6	218.7	214.1	225.3	229.4	225.4
Coffee, green	416.2	430.3	330.1	266.7	323.3	309.9	309.9	319.6	319.6	319.6
Tobacco, leaf	207.7	222.2	n.a.	235.7	267.2	267.2	267.2	265.6	265.6	266.5
Sugar, raw cane	209.8	413.0	272.7	262.6	246.9	244.4	232.3	242.2	268.5	285.9
<b>All commodities</b>	235.6	268.8	293.4	294.6	298.3	298.6	297.9	297.9	298.6	299.4
<b>Industrial commodities</b>	236.5	274.8	304.1	305.1	311.8	311.6	311.0	309.9	309.5	310.7
<b>All foods<sup>7</sup></b>	266.3	244.5	251.9	252.2	252.0	253.5	251.5	254.4	257.9	259.0
Farm products and processed foods and feeds	229.8	244.7	251.5	254.3	246.0	248.4	247.5	251.4	255.6	255.3
Farm products	241.4	249.4	254.9	260.7	242.2	247.1	244.6	250.6	256.1	252.7
Processed foods and feeds	222.5	241.2	248.7	249.9	247.1	248.1	248.1	250.8	254.4	255.8
Cereal and bakery products	210.3	236.0	255.5	256.4	256.6	253.3	254.2	253.8	253.9	253.3
Sugar and confectionery	214.7	322.5	276.8	274.8	256.8	257.2	255.0	256.4	265.8	269.5
Beverages	210.7	233.0	247.5	248.1	253.9	255.1	255.7	256.6	256.7	256.5

<sup>1</sup> Commodities ready for sale to ultimate consumer. <sup>2</sup> Consumer size packages, Dec. 1977=100. <sup>3</sup> Commodities requiring further processing to become finished goods. <sup>4</sup> For use in food manufacturing. <sup>5</sup> Products entering market for the first time which have not been manufactured at that point. <sup>6</sup> Fresh and dried. <sup>7</sup> Includes all raw, intermediate, and processed foods (excludes soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, and manufactured animal feeds). n.a. = not available.

Note: Annual historical data on consumer and producer food price indexes may be found in *Food Consumption, Prices and Expenditures*, Statistical Bulletin 672, ERS, USDA.



# Farm-Retail Price Spreads

## Market basket of farm foods

	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981 p	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
<b>Market basket<sup>1</sup>:</b>										
Retail cost (1967=100) . . . . .	222.7	238.8	257.1	255.9	262.4	265.1	263.8	264.5	267.1	270.3
Farm value (1967=100) . . . . .	227.3	239.8	246.4	249.3	236.5	246.7	246.9	250.7	255.5	264.7
Farm-retail spread (1967=100) . . .	220.0	238.3	263.4	259.8	277.6	277.5	273.7	272.7	273.3	273.5
Farm value/retail cost (%) . . . . .	37.8	37.2	35.5	36.1	33.4	34.5	34.7	35.1	35.6	36.2
<b>Meat products:</b>										
Retail cost (1967=100) . . . . .	241.9	248.8	257.8	254.2	257.8	260.0	261.2	263.6	269.7	277.2
Farm value (1967=100) . . . . .	234.6	234.0	235.5	242.3	216.3	236.1	242.7	252.5	268.1	280.5
Farm-retail spread (1967=100) . . .	250.4	266.1	284.0	268.1	306.4	288.4	282.8	276.6	275.1	273.3
Farm value/retail cost (%) . . . . .	52.3	50.7	49.3	51.4	45.3	49.0	50.1	51.7	53.6	54.6
<b>Dairy Products:</b>										
Retail cost (1967=100) . . . . .	207.0	227.4	243.6	243.8	245.8	246.5	246.5	247.5	247.0	246.3
Farm value (1967=100) . . . . .	229.8	251.1	265.9	264.3	263.4	264.4	261.6	259.4	259.7	259.3
Farm-retail spread (1967=100) . . .	187.1	206.6	224.1	225.8	230.3	230.8	233.3	237.1	235.7	234.9
Farm value/retail cost (%) . . . . .	51.9	51.6	51.0	50.7	50.1	50.2	49.6	49.0	49.2	49.2
<b>Poultry:</b>										
Retail cost (1967=100) . . . . .	181.5	190.8	198.6	196.8	194.2	195.7	194.7	193.3	196.0	197.5
Farm value (1967=100) . . . . .	203.8	211.9	210.2	225.3	196.5	196.7	195.6	193.2	204.3	211.9
Farm-retail spread (1967=100) . . .	160.0	170.3	187.4	169.2	191.9	194.8	193.9	193.4	187.9	178.6
Farm value/retail cost (%) . . . . .	55.2	54.6	52.0	56.3	49.8	49.4	49.4	49.2	51.3	53.4
<b>Eggs:</b>										
Retail cost (1967=100) . . . . .	172.8	169.7	183.8	172.1	189.4	205.1	195.2	186.9	172.3	162.5
Farm value (1967=100) . . . . .	194.2	184.3	206.5	187.6	211.2	219.2	225.8	208.1	176.0	162.8
Farm-retail spread (1967=100) . . .	142.0	148.6	150.9	149.7	157.8	184.7	150.9	156.3	166.9	162.0
Farm value/retail cost (%) . . . . .	66.4	64.2	66.4	64.4	65.9	63.2	68.4	65.8	60.4	59.2
<b>Cereal and bakery products:</b>										
Retail cost (1967=100) . . . . .	220.2	246.4	271.1	271.5	279.8	280.9	281.3	281.7	283.3	283.6
Farm value (1967=100) . . . . .	189.9	221.4	217.7	214.0	205.1	204.0	202.8	202.7	202.2	197.9
Farm-retail spread (1967=100) . . .	226.3	251.6	282.1	283.4	295.3	296.8	297.5	298.1	300.1	301.3
Farm value/retail cost (%) . . . . .	14.8	15.4	13.8	13.5	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0
<b>Fresh fruits:</b>										
Retail cost (1967=100) . . . . .	258.5	271.8	286.1	286.0	284.4	302.1	307.9	317.3	332.6	357.6
Farm value (1967=100) . . . . .	237.6	245.0	251.6	275.1	308.4	352.6	343.0	323.2	346.8	384.4
Farm-retail spread (1967=100) . . .	267.9	283.8	301.6	313.3	273.6	279.4	292.1	314.6	324.9	345.5
Farm value/retail cost (%) . . . . .	28.5	27.9	27.2	24.4	33.6	36.2	34.5	32	32.6	33.3
<b>Fresh vegetables:</b>										
Retail costs (1967=100) . . . . .	222.5	242.2	287.4	291.1	337.3	346.2	306.1	301.8	305.1	311.9
Farm value (1967=100) . . . . .	204.3	216.1	279.9	280.9	315.9	318.9	276.6	316.6	279.1	321.2
Farm-retail spread (1967=100) . . .	231.1	254.5	290.9	295.9	347.3	359.0	320.0	294.8	317.3	307.5
Farm value/retail cost (%) . . . . .	29.4	28.5	31.2	30.9	30.0	29.5	28.9	33.6	29.2	32.9
<b>Processed fruits and vegetables:</b>										
Retail cost (1967=100) . . . . .	226.6	242.5	271.5	272.8	282.7	284.2	285.8	285.5	285.4	285.9
Farm value (1967=100) . . . . .	235.3	243.5	288.7	307.2	285.5	279.6	277.0	270.7	274.6	273.0
Farm-retail spread (1967=100) . . .	224.7	242.2	267.7	265.2	282.1	285.2	287.6	288.8	287.7	288.7
Farm value/retail costs (%) . . . . .	18.8	18.2	19.3	20.4	18.3	17.8	17.6	17.2	17.4	17.3
<b>Fats and oils:</b>										
Retail cost (1967=100) . . . . .	226.3	241.2	267.1	269.6	261.6	260.5	259.6	260.4	260.6	260.7
Farm value (1967=100) . . . . .	278.0	250.3	261.3	277.9	204.5	205.6	212.3	219.9	223.7	218.5
Farm-retail spread (1967=100) . . .	206.4	237.7	269.4	266.4	283.3	281.9	277.8	276.0	274.8	262.1
Farm value/retail cost (%) . . . . .	34.1	28.8	27.2	28.6	21.8	21.9	22.7	23.5	23.8	23.0

<sup>1</sup> Retail costs are based on indexes of retail prices for domestically produced farm foods from the CPI-U published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The farm value is the payment to farmers for quantity of farm product equivalent to retail unit, less allowance for byproduct. Farm values are based on prices at first point of sale and may include marketing charges such as grading and packing for some commodities. The farm-retail spread, the difference between the retail price and the farm value, represents charges for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing these foods.

Note: Annual historical data on farm-retail price spreads may be found in *Food Consumption, Prices and Expenditures*, Statistical Bulletin 672, ERS, USDA.

## Farm-retail price spreads

	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
<b>Beef, Choice:</b>										
Retail price <sup>1</sup> (cts./lb.)	226.3	237.6	238.7	238.9	236.9	238.0	237.0	240.4	246.5	254.6
Net carcass value <sup>2</sup> (cts.)	150.5	155.4	149.3	158.4	145.1	150.0	154.6	162.2	169.9	164.4
Net farm value <sup>3</sup> (cts.)	140.8	145.0	138.5	149.2	131.8	139.8	144.9	151.8	159.7	154.4
Farm-retail spread (cts.)	85.5	92.6	100.2	89.7	105.1	98.2	92.1	88.6	86.8	100.2
Carcass-retail spread <sup>4</sup> (cts.)	75.8	82.2	89.4	80.5	91.8	88.0	82.4	78.2	76.6	90.2
Farm-carcass spread <sup>5</sup> (cts.)	9.7	10.4	10.8	9.2	13.3	10.2	9.7	10.4	10.2	10.0
Farm value/retail price (%)	62	61	58	63	56	59	61	63	65	61
<b>Pork:</b>										
Retail price <sup>1</sup> (cts./lb.)	144.1	139.4	152.4	146.6	158.2	160.7	161.4	163.0	169.6	175.4
Wholesale value <sup>2</sup> (cts.)	100.4	98.0	106.7	109.5	107.0	108.8	110.4	114.0	122.1	125.1
Net farm value <sup>3</sup> (cts.)	66.6	63.2	70.3	77.5	72.6	78.3	78.2	82.7	92.0	93.7
Farm-retail spread (cts.)	77.5	67.2	82.1	69.1	85.6	82.4	83.2	80.3	77.6	81.7
Wholesale-retail spread <sup>4</sup> (cts.)	43.7	41.4	45.7	37.1	51.2	51.9	51.0	49.0	47.5	50.3
Farm-wholesale spread <sup>5</sup> (cts.)	33.8	34.8	36.4	32.0	34.4	30.5	32.2	31.3	30.1	31.4
Farm value/retail price (%)	46	45	46	53	46	49	48	51	54	53

<sup>1</sup> Estimated weighted average price of retail cuts from pork and yield grade 3 beef carcasses. Retail prices from BLS. <sup>2</sup> Value of carcass quantity equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts-beef adjusted for value of fat and bone byproducts. <sup>3</sup> Market value to producer for quantity of live animal equivalent to 1 lb. retail cuts minus value of byproducts. <sup>4</sup> Represents charges for retailing and other marketing services such as fabricating, wholesaling, and in-city transportation. <sup>5</sup> Represents charges made for livestock marketing, processing and transportation to city where consumed.

## Price indexes of food marketing costs<sup>1</sup>

	Annual			1981				1982	
	1979	1980	1981	I	II	III	IV	I	II
1967=100									
<b>Labor-hourly earnings and benefits</b>									
Processing	265.8	292.6	322.0	315.1	320.9	325.8	326.5	336.6	342.4
Wholesaling	257.9	283.3	310.1	301.8	308.0	312.9	316.2	325.6	330.4
Retailing	260.4	283.5	309.8	302.6	309.9	312.7	318.2	329.4	333.4
	276.1	306.4	339.5	333.9	338.6	344.5	340.5	350.8	358.4
<b>Packaging and containers</b>									
Paperboard boxes and containers	228.4	261.5	282.1	273.2	281.4	287.2	281.4	279.6	280.7
Metal cans	202.1	234.7	259.6	254.6	260.8	261.7	261.1	260.7	258.6
Paper bags and related products	293.0	325.7	345.6	337.9	341.7	352.1	347.6	356.7	369.8
Plastic films and bottles	209.7	238.1	259.0	251.4	258.7	262.1	263.2	264.7	264.9
Glass containers	216.9	258.9	266.0	251.4	263.2	279.1	249.8	223.8	214.9
Metal foil	261.1	292.6	328.4	312.4	331.7	334.8	335.5	347.6	357.4
	175.6	184.4	202.8	192.9	203.6	205.8	210.6	214.4	214.4
<b>Transportation services</b>									
Advertising	251.3	297.9	346.0	335.6	340.3	351.1	357.0	371.7	371.4
Fuel and power	197.4	214.5	234.9	227.7	233.0	236.9	242.0	251.4	259.3
Electric	418.2	564.0	668.9	634.7	677.6	684.1	682.6	695.6	681.9
Petroleum	270.3	320.1	367.2	348.3	361.1	380.2	380.3	396.8	406.3
Natural gas	574.6	850.8	1,056.3	1,005.0	1,096.1	1,072.4	1,054.7	1,050.4	948.9
	544.8	733.7	828.1	779.5	822.6	840.8	869.4	900.6	971.8
<b>Communications, water and sewage</b>									
Rent	148.7	153.9	168.7	161.4	164.3	171.5	177.7	180.7	185.4
Maintenance and repair	216.4	235.4	255.0	245.9	252.3	258.5	262.8	265.9	265.5
Business services	249.7	277.1	304.0	294.1	302.0	307.8	312.8	317.7	324.1
Supplies	211.0	231.9	254.2	244.0	252.6	257.5	263.2	268.8	273.7
Property taxes and insurance	224.3	258.8	284.0	274.5	284.1	287.1	288.3	290.4	289.4
	246.9	270.6	294.0	286.5	292.5	296.7	300.8	304.0	307.5
<b>Interest, short-term</b>									
	213.5	240.3	288.8	284.1	300.4	317.3	253.3	268.1	263.9
<b>Total marketing cost index</b>	<b>252.2</b>	<b>286.2</b>	<b>318.0</b>	<b>308.8</b>	<b>316.9</b>	<b>322.8</b>	<b>323.0</b>	<b>330.7</b>	<b>333.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Indexes measure changes in employee wages and benefits and in prices of supplies and services used in processing, wholesaling, and retailing U.S. farm foods purchased for at-home consumption. p = Preliminary.

Note: Annual historical data on food marketing cost indexes may be found in *Food Consumption Prices and Expenditures*, Statistical Bulletin 672, ERS, USDA.



# Transportation Data

## Rail rates, grain and fruit and vegetable shipments

	Annual		1981		1982					
	1979	1980	1981	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
<b>Rail freight rate index<sup>1</sup></b>										
All products (1969=100) . . . . .	243.3	284.5	327.6	324.1	350.3	350.6	350.6	351.4	351.6	351.5
Farm products (1969=100) . . . . .	235.9	275.6	315.0	311.3	336.4	338.5	337.7	338.3	338.3	338.3
Grain (Dec. 1978=100) . . . . .	107.4	127.9	148.1	146.3	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.0	160.2
Food products (1969=100) . . . . .	239.2	283.1	329.4	325.9	354.1	354.1	353.7	353.7	353.7	353.7
<b>Rail carloadings of grain (thou. cars)<sup>2</sup></b>	27.5	30.1	26.3	24.5	23.0	27.2	26.8	23.6	23.8	22.5
<b>Barge shipments of grain (mil. bu.)<sup>3</sup></b>	31.2	36.7	38.2	37.4	24.7	31.8	31.8	49.9	44.7	40.3
<b>Fresh fruit and vegetable shipments</b>										
Piggy back (thousand cwt.) <sup>3,4</sup> . . . . .	n.a.	124	247	315	270	322	291	321	435	453
Rail (thou. cwt.) <sup>3,4</sup> . . . . .	806	1,218	711	1,078	690	692	738	591	675	1,173
Truck (thou. cwt.) <sup>3,4</sup> . . . . .	7,558	7,594	7,662	9,569	6,890	8,667	7,451	8,579	9,096	8,768

<sup>1</sup> Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, revised April 1982. <sup>2</sup> Weekly average; from Association of American Railroads. <sup>3</sup> Weekly average; from Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. <sup>4</sup> Preliminary data for 1982, n.a. = not available.

## Livestock and Products

### Poultry and eggs

	Annual		1981		1982					
	1979	1980	1981	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
<b>Broilers</b>										
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.) . .	10,916	11,272	11,906	1,042.8	937.0	899.0	1,050.2	1,015.8	997.6	—
Wholesale price, 9-city, (cts./lb.) . . . . .	44.4	46.8	46.3	49.3	45.2	44.5	44.8	42.6	45.8	47.0
Price of broiler grower feed (\$/ton) . . . . .	189	207	227	234	211	209	207	215	217	215
Broiler-feed price ratio (lb.) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7
Average weekly placements of broiler chicks, 21 States (mil.) . . . . .	76.8	<sup>2</sup> 77.9	<sup>2</sup> 77.1	83.9	79.3	79.3	83.0	84.0	84.8	84.5
<b>Turkeys</b>										
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.) . .	2,182	2,332	2,509	225.7	132.2	123.3	154.9	144.7	159.9	—
Wholesale price, New York, 8-16 lb. young hens (cts./lb.) . . . . .	68.1	63.6	60.7	66.2	53.6	55.8	56.0	55.8	58.8	61.8
Price of turkey grower feed (\$/ton) . . . . .	202	223	249	256	224	227	225	228	236	238
Turkey-feed price ratio (lb.) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.2
Poults hatched (mil.) . . . . .	180.0	188.7	187.3	21.5	13.4	14.6	18.2	21.2	20.3	20.5
<b>Eggs</b>										
Price of laying feed (\$/ton) . . . . .	168	188	210	219	193	195	190	191	195	195
Egg-feed price ratio (lb.) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.1	6.6	6.8	7.2	6.6	5.6	5.3
Cartoned price, New York, grade A large (cts./doz.) <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	68.2	66.9	73.2	67.1	81.4	77.7	79.4	72.2	64.0	—
Replacement chicks hatched (mil.) . . . . .	519	485	454	40.5	36.0	35.5	43.8	46.2	46.5	39.0
	Annual		<sup>4</sup> 1979/80		<sup>4</sup> 1980/81				<sup>4</sup> 1981/82	
	1979	1980	1981	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Eggs</b>										
Farm production (mil.) . . . . .	69,325	69,671	69,633	17,472	17,459	17,554	17,185	17,406	17,370	17,407
Average number of layers on farms (mil.) . . . . .	289	288	287	292	293	285	282	288	290	283
Rate of lay (eggs per layer) . . . . .	240	242	243	59.6	59.7	61.6	60.9	60.5	59.8	61.6
	Annual		1980		1981				1982	
	1979	1980	1981	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Stocks</b>										
Eggs, shell (thou. cases) . . . . .	38	38	31	28	19	18	25	20	38	19
Eggs, frozen (mil. lb.) . . . . .	25.3	23.4	24.3	30.7	25.3	24.2	22.7	27.2	23.7	19.4
Broilers, beginning of period (mil. lb.) . . . . .	20.1	30.6	22.4	30.9	25.1	26.8	26.5	33.6	30.0	28.8
Turkeys, beginning of period (mil. lb.) . . . . .	175.1	240.0	198.0	384.0	257.6	207.9	256.2	466.0	305.1	236.7

<sup>1</sup> Pounds of feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs or 1 lb. of broiler or turkey liveweight. <sup>2</sup> 19 States. <sup>3</sup> Price of cartoned eggs to volume buyers for delivery to retailers. <sup>4</sup> Marketing year quarters begin in December.

## Dairy

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
<b>Milk prices, Minnesota-Wisconsin.</b>										
3.5% fat (\$/cwt.) <sup>1</sup>	10.91	11.88	12.57	12.59	12.55	12.46	12.45	12.45	12.43	12.42
Price of 16% dairy ration (\$/ton)	156	177	192	197	181	180	179	179	181	179
Milk-feed price ratio (lb.) <sup>2</sup>	1.55	1.48	1.44	1.36	1.55	1.54	1.52	1.50	1.47	1.46
<b>Wholesale prices:</b>										
Butter, Grade A Chl. (cts./lb.)	122.4	139.3	148.0	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.8	147.4	147.2	147.3
Am. cheese, Wis. assembly pt. (cts./lb.)	123.8	133.0	139.4	138.8	138.3	137.4	137.4	137.4	136.9	137.4
Nonfat dry milk. (cts./lb.) <sup>3</sup>	80.0	88.4	93.1	92.6	93.3	93.1	93.1	93.0	92.9	93.1
<b>USDA net removals (mil. lb.):</b>										
Total milk equiv. (mil. lb.) <sup>4</sup>	2,119.1	8,799.9	12,860.8	1,438.8	1,464.4	1,552.9	1,642.9	1,609.5	1,696.1	1,608.9
Butter (mil. lb.)	61.6	257.0	351.5	31.4	55.1	56.7	52.2	44.5	48.4	39.2
Am. cheese (mil. lb.)	40.2	349.7	563.0	79.5	32.9	38.3	56.7	69.6	70.3	80.2
Nonfat dry milk (mil. lb.)	255.3	634.3	851.3	102.4	71.1	71.9	82.0	95.0	93.6	120.7
	Annual			1980	1981				1982	
	1979	1980	1981	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Milk:</b>										
Total milk production (mil. lb.)	123,411	128,525	132,634	31,010	32,426	35,140	33,086	31,982	33,005	35,512
Milk per cow (lb.)	11,488	11,889	12,147	2,856	2,981	3,226	3,029	2,913	2,999	3,226
Number of milk cows (thou.)	10,743	10,810	10,919	10,857	10,877	10,892	10,925	10,981	11,005	10,985
<b>Stocks, beginning</b>										
Total milk equiv. (mil. lb.) <sup>4</sup>	8,730	8,599	12,958	12,884	12,958	15,358	19,534	19,813	18,377	18,020
Commercial (mil. lb.)	4,475	5,419	5,752	6,116	5,752	5,868	5,921	5,255	5,398	5,186
Government (mil. lb.)	4,254	3,180	7,207	6,768	7,207	9,490	13,613	14,558	12,980	12,855
Imports, total equiv. (mil. lb.) <sup>4</sup>	2,305	2,107	2,325	878	403	469	577	875	420	n.a.
Commercial disappearance										
milk equiv. (mil. lb.)	120,185	119,160	120,226	30,225	27,870	30,194	31,648	30,513	28,335	n.a.
<b>Butter:</b>										
Production (mil. lb.)	984.6	1,145.3	1,236.8	279.7	348.1	329.7	255.4	303.6	368.5	332.9
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	206.9	177.8	304.6	302.9	304.8	407.4	507.5	489.5	429.2	447.8
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	895.0	878.8	877.8	237.9	190.0	215.3	228.1	244.4	208.7	n.a.
<b>American cheese:</b>										
Production (mil. lb.)	2,189.9	2,374.8	2,584.8	568.1	634.8	734.6	608.9	606.7	655.5	740.9
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	378.8	406.6	591.5	565.6	591.5	644.9	828.0	886.4	889.1	817.1
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	2,113.1	2,023.9	2,090.8	535.4	517.4	503.3	526.3	544.0	529.9	n.a.
<b>Other Cheese:</b>										
Production (mil. lb.)	1,527.3	1,608.5	1,819.7	435.8	389.9	409.4	396.5	423.8	393.6	437.8
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	78.4	105.6	99.3	112.4	99.3	89.7	100.8	95.7	86.6	80.7
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	1,730.4	1,827.9	1,860.0	543.8	433.7	444.9	455.6	525.8	447.9	n.a.
<b>Nonfat dry milk:</b>										
Production (mil. lb.)	908.7	1,160.7	1,305.8	231.5	297.3	390.8	329.3	288.2	336.6	417.2
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	585.1	485.2	586.8	599.4	586.8	632.5	733.1	809.0	889.7	975.6
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	603.1	538.9	455.6	112.7	97.4	84.2	159.1	114.8	94.4	n.a.
Frozen dessert production (mil. gal.) <sup>6</sup>	1,152.1	1,168.4	1,189.4	241.2	249.8	326.7	348.0	244.8	251.1	585.8

<sup>1</sup>Manufacturing grade milk. <sup>2</sup>Pounds of 16% protein ration equal in value to 1 pound of milk. <sup>3</sup>Prices paid f.o.b. Central States production area, high heat spray process. <sup>4</sup>Milk equivalent, fat-solids basis. <sup>5</sup>Ice cream, ice milk, and sherbert. n.a. = not available.

## Wool

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
U.S. wool price, Boston <sup>1</sup> (cts./lb.)	218	245	278	283	275	263	244	240	240	240
Imported wool price, Boston <sup>2</sup> (cts./lb.)	257	265	292	290	283	282	282	277	269	259
<b>U.S. mill consumption, scoured</b>										
Apparel wool (thou. lb.)	106,533	113,423	127,752	12,750	9,430	9,644	12,846	9,084	8,284	n.a.
Carpet wool (thou. lb.)	10,513	10,020	10,567	918	682	864	1,030	738	8,284	n.a.

<sup>1</sup>Wool price delivered at U.S. mills, clean basis, Graded Territory 64's (20.60-22.04 microns) staple 2½" and up. Prior to January 1976 reported as: Territory fine, good French combing and staple. <sup>2</sup>Wool price delivered at U.S. mills, clean basis, Australian 60/62's, type 64A (24 micron), including duty (25.5 cents). Duty in 1982 is 10.0 cents. Prior to January 1976 reported as: Australian 64's combing, excluding. n.a. = not available.



# Meat animals

	Annual			1981		1982				
	1979	1980	1981	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
<b>Cattle on feed (7-States)</b>										
Number on feed (thou. head) <sup>1</sup>	9,226	8,454	7,863	7,054	7,201	7,055	6,869	7,024	7,066	7,363
Placed on feed (thou. head)	19,877	18,346	17,814	1,323	1,457	1,320	1,793	1,565	1,853	1,405
Marketings (thou. head)	18,793	17,448	17,168	1,449	1,522	1,413	1,542	1,414	1,413	1,495
Other disappearance (thou. head)	1,856	1,489	1,263	82	81	93	96	109	143	92
Beef steer-corn price ratio:										
Omaha (bu.) <sup>2</sup>	28.7	25.1	22.2	21.4	24.6	25.9	26.5	26.5	27.2	26.5
Hog-corn price ratio, Omaha (bu.) <sup>2</sup>	18.1	14.6	15.5	15.2	18.4	20.1	19.8	19.8	21.8	22.1
<b>Market prices (\$ per cwt.)</b>										
<b>Slaughter cattle:</b>										
Choice steers, Omaha	67.75	66.96	63.84	68.26	60.75	63.54	65.80	69.11	72.10	70.18
Utility cows, Omaha	50.10	45.73	41.93	42.88	36.64	38.11	39.41	41.26	43.40	42.73
Choice vealers, S. St. Paul	91.41	75.53	77.16	82.88	69.00	67.50	71.50	78.00	82.88	85.00
<b>Feeder cattle:</b>										
Choice, Kansas City, 600-700 lb.	83.08	75.23	66.24	65.12	60.08	63.28	65.78	66.08	67.78	65.94
<b>Slaughter hogs:</b>										
Barrows and gilts, 7-markets <sup>3</sup>	42.06	40.04	44.45	49.04	45.63	49.49	49.38	52.08	58.14	59.16
<b>Feeder pigs:</b>										
S. Mo. 40-50 lb. (per head)	35.26	30.14	35.40	37.88	31.70	39.96	52.04	55.94	57.84	53.12
<b>Slaughter sheep and lambs:</b>										
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	68.75	66.42	58.40	67.76	51.50	53.50	60.70	66.54	67.12	63.33
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	32.82	24.68	26.15	23.12	28.50	26.50	31.80	26.12	21.44	24.38
<b>Feeder lambs:</b>										
Choice, San Angelo	77.53	68.36	56.86	62.92	50.44	53.25	57.65	64.88	63.50	55.38
<b>Wholesale meat prices, Midwest</b>										
Choice steer beef, 600-700 lb.	101.62	104.44	99.84	106.52	97.42	101.24	103.82	109.50	115.14	111.21
Canner and Cutter cow beef	100.23	92.45	84.06	84.58	74.80	78.44	83.46	80.98	82.18	81.11
Pork loins, 8-14 lb.	91.35	84.87	96.56	102.31	105.74	102.17	95.45	105.81	115.68	122.12
Pork bellies, 12-14 lb.	46.00	43.78	52.29	55.26	62.22	67.84	66.67	74.38	80.82	76.72
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb.	77.04	73.34	77.58	78.08	74.03	78.40	90.69	81.62	86.78	86.00
	Annual			1981				1982		
	1979	1980	1981	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>Cattle on feed (13-States):</b>										
Number on feed (thou. head) <sup>1</sup>	11,233	10,399	9,845	9,845	8,666	8,646	8,210	9,028	8,818	—
Placed on feed (thou. head)	23,923	22,548	21,874	4,816	5,590	5,275	6,193	5,567	5,766	—
Marketings (thou. head)	22,599	21,306	21,164	5,557	5,113	5,460	5,034	5,438	5,194	—
Other disappearance (thou. head)	2,158	1,796	1,527	438	497	251	341	339	409	—
<b>Hogs and pigs (10-States):<sup>4</sup></b>										
Inventory (thou. head) <sup>2</sup>	50,920	49,090	45,970	49,090	45,275	46,200	47,170	46,970	40,610	41,190
Breeding (thou. head) <sup>1</sup>	7,114	6,840	6,021	6,840	6,500	6,355	6,357	6,021	5,578	5,689
Market (thou. head) <sup>3</sup>	43,806	42,250	39,949	42,250	38,775	39,845	40,813	39,949	35,032	35,501
Farrowings (thou. head)	10,912	10,527	9,821	2,192	2,750	2,461	2,418	1,977	2,391	2,237
Pig crop (thou. head)	77,320	76,230	72,591	15,863	20,741	18,134	17,853	14,059	17,943	—
<b>Commercial slaughter (thou. head)<sup>5</sup></b>										
Cattle	33,678	33,807	34,953	8,586	8,496	8,879	8,992	8,669	8,641	—
Steers	17,377	17,156	17,491	4,452	4,408	4,293	4,338	4,425	4,389	—
Heifers	9,741	9,594	10,027	2,380	2,354	2,707	2,586	2,334	2,353	—
Cows	5,930	6,332	6,643	1,577	1,526	1,660	1,880	1,737	1,685	—
Bulls and stags	629	724	775	171	200	218	186	173	214	—
Calves	2,823	2,588	2,798	687	594	715	802	770	674	—
Sheep and lambs	5,017	5,539	6,008	1,449	1,439	1,520	1,600	1,602	1,537	—
Hogs	89,099	96,074	91,575	23,678	22,594	21,277	24,028	21,725	20,710	—
<b>Commercial production (mil. lb.)</b>										
Beef	21,262	21,470	22,214	5,559	5,435	5,541	5,676	5,449	5,363	—
Veal	411	379	414	100	95	105	115	107	99	—
Lamb and mutton	282	310	328	84	77	79	88	90	85	—
Pork	15,270	16,432	15,717	4,076	3,881	3,606	4,155	3,695	3,550	—

<sup>1</sup> Beginning of period. <sup>2</sup> Bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds liveweight. <sup>3</sup> 220-240 lb. Beginning in January 230-240 lb. <sup>4</sup> Quarters are Dec. preceding year-Feb. (I), Mar.-May (II), June-Aug. (III), and Sept.-Nov. (IV). <sup>5</sup> Intentions. \*Classes estimated.

# Crops and Products

## Feed grains

	Marketing year <sup>1</sup>			1981	1982					
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
<b>Wholesale prices:</b>										
Corn, No. 2 yellow, St. Louis (\$/bu.) . . . . .	2.51	2.73	3.35	3.33	2.65	2.61	2.66	2.78	2.79	2.77
Sorghum, No. 2 yellow, Kansas City (\$/cwt.) . . . . .	4.00	4.65	5.38	5.23	4.44	4.26	4.28	4.45	4.48	4.50
Barley, feed, Minneapolis (\$/bu.) . . . . .	1.80	2.16	2.60	2.09	2.20	2.27	2.16	2.16	2.24	2.12
Barley, malting, Minneapolis (\$/bu.) . . . . .	2.38	2.87	3.64	3.34	3.00	3.14	2.99	2.98	3.05	2.93
<b>Exports:</b>										
Corn (mil. bu.) . . . . .	2,133	2,433	2,355	159	152	148	190	196	213	180
Feed grains (mil. metric tons) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	60.2	71.3	69.3	4.6	4.8	4.4	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.0
	Marketing year <sup>1</sup>			1980	1981				1982	
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	June-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-May	June-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar
<b>Corn:</b>										
Stocks, beginning (mil. bu.) . . . . .	1,111	1,304	1,617	3,670	1,618	5,859	3,987	2,774	1,034	6,899
Domestic use:										
Feed (mil. bu.) . . . . .	4,323	4,519	4,139	979	1,523	1,100	685	831	1,821	1,182
Food, seed, ind. (mil. bu.) . . . . .	620	675	735	272	152	140	133	311	170	152
<b>Feed grains:<sup>3</sup></b>										
Stocks, beginning (mil. metric tons) . . . . .	41.4	46.2	52.4	107.9	60.4	172.9	117.4	80.7	45.5	205.3
Domestic use:										
Feed (mil. metric tons) . . . . .	135.9	138.7	123.0	30.4	45.5	32.1	20.8	24.8	48.8	36.2
Food, seed, ind. (mil. metric tons) . . . . .	20.9	22.3	23.8	8.5	5.0	4.7	4.6	9.5	5.5	5.4

<sup>1</sup> Beginning October 1 for corn and sorghum; June 1 for oats and barley. <sup>2</sup> Aggregated data for corn, sorghum, oats, and barley. n.a. = not available.

## Food grains

	Marketing year <sup>1</sup>			1981	1982					
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
<b>Wholesale prices:</b>										
Wheat, No. 1 HRW, Kansas City (\$/bu.) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	3.38	4.25	4.45	4.24	4.33	4.26	4.25	4.28	4.22	4.06
Wheat, DNS, Minneapolis (\$/bu.) <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	3.17	4.16	4.46	4.29	4.21	4.17	4.10	4.21	4.16	4.08
Flour, Kansas City (\$/cwt.) . . . . .	7.81	10.03	10.35	10.53	10.64	10.70	10.64	10.42	10.33	10.26
Flour, Minneapolis (\$/cwt.) . . . . .	8.17	10.27	10.98	11.13	10.76	10.95	10.74	10.54	10.55	10.50
Rice, S.W. La. (\$/cwt.) <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	18.40	22.15	25.95	27.90	19.80	18.60	18.00	17.55	17.60	17.20
<b>Wheat:</b>										
Exports (mil. bu.) . . . . .	1,194	1,375	1,510	1,773	127	149	165	159	123	—
Mill grind (mil. bu.) . . . . .	622	630	643	53	54	53	57	50	—	—
Wheat flour production (mil. cwt.) . . . . .	278	283	289	24	24	24	25	22	—	—
	Marketing year <sup>1</sup>			1981				1982		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	Jan-Mar	Apr-May	June-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-May	June-Sept <sup>p</sup>
<b>Wheat:</b>										
Stocks, beginning (mil. bu.) . . . . .	1,178	924	902	1,903	1,329	989	2,734	2,176	1,557	1,159
<b>Domestic use:</b>										
Food (mil. bu.) . . . . .	592	596	611	150	96	202	159	151	98	—
Feed and seed (mil. bu.) <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	245	187	169	24	24	225	28	27	18	—
Exports (mil. bu.) . . . . .	1,194	1,375	1,510	400	220	622	427	441	282	—

<sup>1</sup> Beginning June 1 for wheat and August 1 for rice. <sup>2</sup> Ordinary protein. <sup>3</sup> Long-grain, milled basis. <sup>4</sup> Feed use approximated by residual. p = preliminary.



## Fats and oils

	Marketing year <sup>1</sup>			1981	1982					
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
<b>Soybeans:</b>										
Wholesale price, No. 1 yellow, Chicago (\$/bu.) . . . . .	7.09	6.46	7.59	7.09	6.31	6.21	6.16	<sup>2</sup> 6.48	6.56	—
Crushings (mil. bu.) . . . . .	1,017.8	1,123.0	1,020.5	73.4	94.9	86.7	85.1	81.0	86.6	—
Exports (mil. bu.) . . . . .	753.0	875.0	724.3	41.8	84.3	89.4	79.0	85.7	90.6	—
<b>Soybean oil:</b>										
Wholesale price, crude, Decatur (cts./lb.) . . . . .	27.2	24.3	22.5	21.3	18.4	18.2	18.5	19.7	20.6	19.4
Production (mil. lb.) . . . . .	11,323.4	12,105.3	11,269.3	830.7	995.6	917.7	912.1	866.8	930.3	—
Domestic disappearance (mil. lb.) . . . . .	8,941.7	8,980.7	9,122.6	733.5	815.5	760.3	784.8	748.0	920.7	—
Exports (mil. lb.) . . . . .	2,334.0	2,690.0	1,626.7	125.0	43.8	176.7	126.5	148.5	103.3	—
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.) . . . . .	729.0	776.0	1,210.0	2,166.3	2,023.7	2,180.0	2,140.6	2,141.4	2,111.6	2,018.0
<b>Soybean meal:</b>										
Wholesale price, 44% Protein, Decatur (\$/ton) . . . . .	190.06	181.91	218.18	200.9	191.0	191.0	183.6	190.3	192.4	—
Production (thou. ton) . . . . .	24,354.4	27,105.1	24,316.7	1,765.3	2,265.6	2,077.4	2,049.9	1,930.5	2,066.2	—
Domestic disappearance (thou. ton) . . . . .	1,772.0	19,238.4	17,612.1	1,424.7	1,555.7	1,139.4	1,471.1	1,269.5	1,285.2	—
Exports (thou. ton) . . . . .	6,610.0	7,908.0	6,767.5	387.1	673.6	928.8	713.4	679.2	643.8	—
Stocks, beginning (thou. ton) . . . . .	243.0	267.4	225.6	287.6	279.4	315.7	324.9	190.3	172.1	309.3
Margarine, wholesale price, Chicago (cts./lb.) . . . . .	43.5	50.3	47.0	41.7	39.0	39.6	40.3	41.0	42.2	42.5

<sup>1</sup> Beginning September 1 for soybeans; October 1 for soy meal and oil; calendar year for margarine. <sup>2</sup> Beginning April 1, 1982 prices based on 30 day delivery, using upper end of the range.

## Cotton

	Marketing year <sup>1</sup>			1981	1982					
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
U.S. price, SLM, 1-1/16 in. (cts/lb.) <sup>2</sup> . . .	61.6	71.5	83.0	76.1	57.8	57.3	59.7	62.0	62.4	61.1
Northern Europe prices:										
Index (cts./lb.) <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	n.a.	n.a.	93.3	86.4	70.0	70.0	70.4	71.5	76.7	75.6
U.S. M 1-3/32" (cts./lb.) <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	72.8	72.5	74.7	77.4	78.9	75.4
U.S. mill consumption (thou. bales) . . . . .	6,434.8	6,483.0	5,870.5	554.2	392.4	413.9	518.0	431.2	418.8	—
Exports (thou. bales) . . . . .	6,180.2	9,228.9	5,925.8	337.2	685.0	792.3	924.0	709.7	509.1	—

<sup>1</sup> Beginning August 1. <sup>2</sup> Average spot market. <sup>3</sup> Liverpool Outlook "A" Index; average of five lowest priced of 10 selected growths. <sup>4</sup> Memphis territory growths. n.a. = not available.

## Fruit

	Annual			1981	1982 <sup>1</sup>					
	1979	1980	1981	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May <sup>2</sup>	June
<b>Wholesale price indexes:</b>										
Fresh fruit (1967=100) . . . . .	230.4	237.3	226.7	209.4	241.6	250.8	230.0	243.2	244.7	221.1
Dried fruit (1967=100) . . . . .	479.6	399.2	405.9	402.0	414.7	410.0	410.0	410.0	407.2	407.2
Canned fruit and juice (1967=100) . . .	240.2	256.4	273.8	274.5	282.2	286.5	285.1	284.3	284.1	287.1
Frozen fruit and juice (1967=100) . . .	248.5	244.3	302.8	317.2	304.9	313.7	318.0	313.2	306.4	302.3
<b>F.o.b. shipping point prices:</b>										
Apples, Yakima Valley (\$/ctn.) <sup>3</sup> . . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<sup>3</sup> 10.16	13.68	<sup>3</sup> 14.50	<sup>3</sup> 14.41	<sup>3</sup> 14.09	<sup>3</sup> 14.63	<sup>3</sup> 15.55
Pears, Medford, Or. (\$/box) <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.58	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dranges, U.S. avg. (\$/box) . . . . .	12.50	9.58	11.00	10.80	12.10	13.40	12.80	13.10	15.40	16.80
Grapefruit, U.S. avg. (\$/box) . . . . .	8.00	8.50	10.10	13.00	8.27	11.30	6.64	8.97	9.23	9.95
	Year Ending			1980	1981			1982		
	1979	1980	1981	June	Mar	June	Sept	Dec	Mar	June <sup>4</sup>
<b>Stocks, ending:</b>										
Fresh apples (mil. lb.) . . . . .	2,624.5	2,790.2	3,244.6	140.2	1,486.1	184.9	1,424.9	2,676.0	1,055.2	276.9
Fresh pears (mil. lb.) . . . . .	195.3	157.6	205.0	n.a.	73.6	n.a.	515.6	207.9	72.1	n.a.
Frozen fruit (mil. lb.) . . . . .	517.9	563.3	579.5	415.4	450.9	406.1	563.1	520.6	374.5	347.2
Frozen fruit juices (mil. lb.) . . . . .	714.0	733.1	1,008.4	1,816.3	1,513.9	1,866.8	1,341.3	1,127.2	1,765.8	1,885.3

<sup>1</sup> Red Delicious, Washington extra fancy, carton tray pack, 80-113's. <sup>2</sup> D'Anjou pears, Medford, Or. or wrapped, U.S. No. 1, 100-135's. <sup>3</sup> Control atmosphere storage. n.a. = not available.

## Vegetables

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
<b>Wholesale prices:</b>										
Potatoes, white, f.o.b. East (\$/cwt.) . . .	4.54	6.32	9.39	13.06	6.30	6.55	6.48	7.27	7.99	10.56
Iceberg lettuce (\$/crt.) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	5.10	4.25	5.27	4.36	13.96	5.86	5.19	8.09	4.78	4.18
Tomatoes (\$/crt.) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	7.86	7.57	9.06	6.26	8.64	8.64	8.04	5.22	7.76	10.20
<b>Wholesale price index, 10 canned</b>										
veg. (1967=100) . . . . .	191	200	235	236	246	242	239	241	241	243
<b>Grower price index, fresh commercial</b>										
veg. (1977=100) . . . . .	109	110	133	116	191	161	126	123	113	124

<sup>1</sup> Std. carton 24's f.o.b. shipping point. <sup>2</sup> 5 x 6-6 x 6, f.o.b. Fla-Cal.

## Sugar

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
U.S. raw sugar price, N.Y. (cts./lb.) <sup>1</sup> . . .	15.56	30.11	19.73	18.95	18.16	17.77	17.13	17.89	19.57	21.03
U.S. deliveries (thou. short tons) <sup>2</sup> . . . .	10,714	10,149	9,731	914	638	637	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

<sup>1</sup> Spot price reported by N.Y. Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Reporting resumed in mid August 1979 after being suspended November 3, 1977. <sup>2</sup> Raw value. <sup>3</sup> Excludes Hawaii. n.a. = not available.

## Tobacco

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
<b>Prices at auctions:</b>										
Flue-cured (cts./lb.) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	140.0	144.5	166.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burley (cts./lb.) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	145.2	165.9	180.6	—	182.0	180.5	—	—	—	—
<b>Domestic consumption<sup>2</sup></b>										
Cigarettes (bil.) . . . . .	614.0	620.7	641.5	56.5	48.2	52.9	57.4	34.7	n.a.	—
Large cigars (mil.) . . . . .	4,298	3,994	3,920	387.9	265.5	276.5	328.2	300.7	n.a.	—

<sup>1</sup> Crop year July-June for flue-cured, October-September for burley. <sup>2</sup> Taxable removals. n.a. = not available.

## Coffee

	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Composite green price, N.Y. (cts./lb.) . . .	169.50	157.78	122.10	107.69	132.00	140.08	136.01	131.81	128.49 p	129.07
Imports, green bean equivalent (mil.lb.) <sup>1</sup> .	2,656	2,466	2,248	137	170	161	203	154	199	165 F
	Annual			1981	1982					
	1979	1980	1981	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-June F
Roastings (mil. lb.) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,249	2,255	2,324	644	627	524	516	657	615	500

<sup>1</sup> Green and Processed coffee. <sup>2</sup> Instant soluble and roasted coffee. p = preliminary. F = Forecast.



# Supply and Utilization: Crops

## Supply and utilization: domestic measure<sup>1</sup>

	Area		Yield	Production	Total Supply <sup>2</sup>	Feed and Residual	Other domestic use	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks	Farm price <sup>3</sup>
	Planted	Harvested									
	Mil. acres		Bu/acre				Mil. bu				\$/bu.
<b>Wheat:</b>											
1978/79	66.0	56.5	31.4	1,776	2,955	158	679	1,194	2,031	924	2.97
1979/80	71.4	62.5	34.2	2,134	3,060	86	697	1,375	2,158	902	3.78
1980/81*	80.6	71.0	33.4	2,374	3,279	55	725	1,510	2,290	989	3.91
1981/82*	88.9	80.9	34.5	2,793	3,785	130	723	1,773	2,626	1,159	3.65
1982/83*	—	—	—	2,710	3,871	125	725	1,775	2,625	1,246	3.60-3.80
<b>Rice:</b>											
	Mil. acres		lb/acre				Mil. cwt. (rough equiv.)				c/lb.
1978/79	2.99	2.97	4,484	133.2	160.7	4.2	49.2	75.7	129.1	31.6	8.16
1979/80	2.89	2.87	4,599	131.9	163.6	6.1	49.2	82.6	137.9	25.7	10.50
1980/81*	3.38	3.31	4,413	146.2	172.1	9.7	54.5	91.4	155.6	16.5	12.80
1981/82*	3.84	3.80	4,873	185.4	202.2	5.0	56.5	86.5	148.0	54.2	9.25
1982/83*	—	—	—	155.0	209.4	5.0	59.0	86.5	150.5	58.9	8.50-10.00
<b>Corn:</b>											
	Mil. acres		Bu/acre				Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
1978/79	61.7	71.9	101.0	7,268	8,380	4,323	620	2,133	7,076	1,304	2.25
1979/80	81.4	72.4	109.7	7,939	9,244	4,519	675	2,433	7,627	1,617	2.52
1980/81*	84.0	73.0	91.0	6,645	8,263	4,139	735	2,355	7,229	1,034	3.11
1981/82*	84.2	74.6	109.9	8,201	9,236	4,350	785	2,175	7,310	1,926	2.50
1982/83*	—	—	—	7,685	9,612	4,400	815	2,350	7,565	2,047	2.50-2.90
<b>Sorghum:</b>											
	Mil. acres		Bu/acre				Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
1978/79	16.2	13.4	54.5	731	922	545	11	207	762	160	2.01
1979/80	15.3	12.9	62.7	809	969	484	13	325	822	147	2.34
1980/81*	15.6	12.5	46.3	579	726	307	11	299	617	109	2.94
1981/82*	16.0	13.7	64.1	880	989	430	11	275	716	273	2.30
1982/83*	—	—	—	730	1,003	435	11	275	721	282	2.35-2.75
<b>Barley:</b>											
	Mil. acres		Bu/acre				Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
1978/79	10.0	9.2	49.2	455	638	217	167	26	410	228	1.92
1979/80	8.1	7.5	50.9	383	623	204	172	55	431	192	2.29
1980/81*	8.3	7.3	49.6	361	563	174	175	77	426	137	2.85
1981/82*	9.7	9.2	52.3	478	625	201	175	100	476	149	2.50
1982/83*	—	—	52.1	479	638	205	177	75	457	181	2.40-2.70
<b>Oats:</b>											
	Mil. acres		Bu/acre				Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
1978/79	16.4	11.1	52.3	582	896	526	77	13	616	280	1.20
1979/80	14.0	9.7	54.4	527	808	492	76	4	572	236	1.36
1980/81*	13.4	8.7	53.0	458	696	432	74	13	519	177	1.79
1981/82*	13.6	9.4	54.0	508	686	452	75	7	534	152	1.90
1982/83*	—	—	55.5	580	733	450	75	10	535	198	1.70-1.95
<b>Soybeans:</b>											
	Mil. acres		Bu/acre				Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
1978/79	64.7	63.7	29.4	1,869	2,030	499	1,018	739	1,856	174	6.66
1979/80	71.6	70.6	32.1	2,268	2,442	85	1,123	875	2,083	359	6.28
1980/81*	70.0	67.9	28.4	1,792	2,151	89	1,020	724	1,833	318	7.57
1981/82*	68.1	66.7	30.4	2,030	2,348	118	1,050	910	2,078	270	6.05
1982/83*	—	—	—	2,155	2,425	90	1,075	915	2,080	345	5.65-7.00
<b>Soybean oil:</b>											
							Mil. lbs.				c/lb.
1978/79	—	—	—	11,323	12,052	—	8,942	2,334	11,276	776	27.2
1979/80	—	—	—	12,105	12,881	—	8,981	2,690	11,671	1,210	24.3
1980/81*	—	—	—	11,270	12,480	—	9,115	1,629	10,744	1,736	22.7
1981/82*	—	—	—	11,239	12,975	—	9,550	1,950	11,500	1,475	19.0
1982/83*	—	—	—	11,720	13,195	—	9,850	1,950	11,800	1,395	18.0-24.0
<b>Soybean meal:</b>											
							Thou. tons				\$/ton
1978/79	—	—	—	24,354	24,597	—	17,720	6,610	24,330	267	190.1
1979/80	—	—	—	27,105	27,372	—	19,214	7,932	27,146	226	181.9
1980/81*	—	—	—	25,312	24,538	—	17,597	6,778	24,375	163	218.2
1981/82*	—	—	—	25,267	25,430	—	17,700	7,500	25,200	230	185
1982/83*	—	—	—	25,640	25,870	—	18,200	7,400	25,600	270	160-190

See footnotes at end of table.

# Supply and utilization—domestic measure, continued

	Area		Yield	Production	Total Supply <sup>2</sup>	Feed and Residual	Other domestic use	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks	Farm price <sup>1</sup>
	Planted	Harvested									
	Mil. acres		lb/acre								c/lb
<b>Cotton:</b>											
1978/79 . . . . .	13.4	12.4	420	10.9	16.2	—	6.4	6.2	12.5	4.0	\$58.4
1979/80 . . . . .	14.0	12.8	547	14.6	18.6	—	6.5	9.2	15.7	3.0	\$62.5
1980/81* . . . . .	14.5	13.2	404	11.1	14.1	—	5.9	5.9	11.8	2.7	\$74.7
1981/82* . . . . .	14.3	13.8	543	15.6	18.3	—	5.3	6.6	11.9	6.6	—
1982/83* . . . . .	—	—	—	10.0	16.6	—	5.6	6.7	12.3	4.5	—

# Supply and utilization—metric measure<sup>6</sup>

	Area		Metric tons/ha	Production	Total Supply <sup>2</sup>	Feed and Residual	Other domestic use	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks	\$/metric ton
	Mil. hectares	Harvested									
<b>Wheat:</b>											
1978/79 . . . . .	26.7	22.9	2.11	48.3	80.4	4.3	18.5	32.5	55.3	25.1	109
1979/80 . . . . .	28.9	25.3	2.30	58.1	83.3	2.3	19.0	37.4	58.7	24.5	139
1980/81* . . . . .	32.6	28.7	2.25	64.6	89.2	1.5	19.7	41.1	62.3	26.9	144
1981/82* . . . . .	36.0	32.7	2.32	76.0	103.0	3.5	19.7	48.3	71.5	31.5	136
1982/83* . . . . .	—	—	—	73.8	105.3	3.4	19.7	48.3	71.4	33.9	132-140
Mil. metric tons (rough equiv.)											
<b>Rice:</b>											
1978/79 . . . . .	1.2	1.2	5.03	6.0	7.3	70.2	2.3	3.4	5.9	1.4	180
1979/80 . . . . .	1.2	1.2	5.15	6.0	7.4	70.3	2.2	3.7	6.2	1.2	231
1980/81* . . . . .	1.4	1.3	4.95	6.6	7.8	70.4	2.5	4.2	7.1	0.7	282
1981/82* . . . . .	1.6	1.5	5.46	8.4	9.2	70.2	2.6	3.9	6.7	2.5	204
1982/83* . . . . .	—	—	—	7.0	9.5	70.2	2.7	3.9	6.8	2.7	187-220
Mil. metric tons											
<b>Corn:</b>											
1978/79 . . . . .	33.1	29.1	6.34	184.6	212.8	109.8	15.7	54.2	179.7	33.1	89
1979/80 . . . . .	32.9	29.3	6.88	201.6	234.8	114.8	17.1	61.8	193.7	41.1	99
1980/81* . . . . .	34.0	29.5	5.72	168.8	209.9	105.1	18.7	59.8	183.6	26.3	122
1981/82* . . . . .	34.1	30.2	6.90	208.3	234.6	110.5	19.9	55.2	185.7	48.9	98
1982/83* . . . . .	—	—	—	195.2	244.1	111.8	20.7	59.7	192.2	52.0	98-114
<b>Feed Grain:</b>											
1978/79 . . . . .	50.3	42.7	5.19	221.5	263.2	135.9	20.9	60.2	217.0	46.2	—
1979/80 . . . . .	48.1	41.5	5.74	238.2	284.7	138.7	22.3	71.3	232.3	52.4	—
1980/81* . . . . .	49.1	41.1	4.82	198.0	250.7	123.0	23.8	69.3	216.1	34.6	—
1981/82* . . . . .	50.0	43.3	5.74	248.4	283.3	132.4	25.1	64.5	222.0	61.3	—
1982/83* . . . . .	—	—	—	232.6	294.2	133.6	25.9	68.5	228.2	66.0	—
<b>Soybeans:</b>											
1978/79 . . . . .	26.2	25.8	1.98	50.9	55.3	42.7	27.7	20.1	50.6	4.7	245
1979/80 . . . . .	29.0	28.6	2.16	61.7	66.5	42.3	30.6	23.8	56.7	9.8	231
1980/81* . . . . .	28.4	27.5	1.78	48.8	58.5	42.4	27.8	19.7	49.8	8.7	278
1981/82* . . . . .	27.7	27.0	2.05	55.3	63.9	43.2	26.6	24.8	56.6	7.4	222
1982/83* . . . . .	—	—	—	58.6	66.1	42.5	29.3	24.9	56.7	9.4	208-257
<b>Soybean oil:</b>											
1978/79 . . . . .	—	—	—	5.14	5.47	—	4.06	1.06	5.12	.35	597
1979/80 . . . . .	—	—	—	5.49	5.84	—	4.07	1.22	5.29	.55	536
1980/81* . . . . .	—	—	—	5.11	5.66	—	4.14	.74	4.88	.79	500
1981/82* . . . . .	—	—	—	5.12	5.88	—	4.33	.88	5.21	.67	419
1982/83* . . . . .	—	—	—	5.32	5.98	—	4.47	.88	5.35	.63	397-529
<b>Soybean meal:</b>											
1978/79 . . . . .	—	—	—	22.09	22.31	—	16.08	6.00	22.07	.24	209
1979/80 . . . . .	—	—	—	24.59	24.83	—	17.43	7.20	24.63	.20	201
1980/81* . . . . .	—	—	—	22.06	22.26	—	15.96	6.15	22.11	.15	241
1981/82* . . . . .	—	—	—	22.92	23.07	—	16.06	6.80	22.86	.21	204
1982/83* . . . . .	—	—	—	23.26	23.47	—	16.51	6.71	23.22	.25	176-209
\$/kg											
<b>Cotton:</b>											
1978/79 . . . . .	5.4	5.0	.47	2.36	3.53	—	1.39	1.35	2.72	.87	\$1.29
1979/80 . . . . .	5.7	5.2	.61	3.19	4.05	—	1.42	2.00	3.42	.65	\$1.38
1980/81* . . . . .	5.9	5.4	.45	2.42	3.07	—	1.28	1.28	2.57	.59	\$1.65
1981/82* . . . . .	5.8	5.6	.61	3.40	3.99	—	1.15	1.44	2.59	1.44	—
1982/83* . . . . .	—	—	—	2.18	3.61	—	1.22	1.46	2.68	.98	—

July 13, 1982 Supply and Demand Estimates. <sup>1</sup>Marketing year beginning June 1 for wheat, barley, and oats, August 1 for cotton and rice, September 1 for soybeans, and October 1 for corn, sorghum, soybean meal, and soybean oil. <sup>2</sup>Includes imports. <sup>3</sup>Season average. <sup>4</sup>Includes seed. <sup>5</sup>Upland and extra long staple. Stock estimates based on Census Bureau data which results in an unaccounted difference between supply and use estimates and changes in ending stocks. <sup>6</sup>Conversion factors: Hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres, 1 metric ton = 2204.622 pounds, 36.7437 bushels of wheat or soybeans, 39.3679 bushels of corn or sorghum, 49.9296 bushels of barley, 69.8944 bushels of oats, 22.046 cwt. of rice, and 4.59 480-pound bales of cotton. <sup>7</sup>Statistical discrepancy.



# General Economic Data

## Gross national product and related data

	Annual			1981				1982	
	1979	1980	1981	I	II	III	IV	I	II p
\$ Bil. (Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
<b>Gross national product<sup>1</sup></b>	2,417.8	2,633.1	2,937.7	2,864.9	2,901.8	2,980.9	3,003.2	2,995.5	3,047.4
Personal consumption expenditures	1,507.2	1,667.2	1,843.2	1,799.9	1,819.4	1,868.8	1,884.5	1,919.4	1,950.8
Durable goods	212.3	214.3	234.6	236.9	230.4	241.2	229.6	237.9	242.6
Nondurable goods	602.2	670.4	734.5	720.8	729.6	741.3	746.9	749.1	756.5
Clothing and shoes	99.1	104.7	114.6	112.3	114.0	115.9	116.0	117.5	119.5
Food and beverages	311.6	343.7	375.2	368.8	372.1	378.0	382.3	387.9	396.3
Services	696.3	782.5	874.1	842.4	859.4	886.3	908.3	932.4	951.6
Gross private domestic investment	415.8	402.3	471.5	455.7	475.5	486.0	468.9	414.8	429.1
Fixed investment	398.3	412.4	451.1	443.5	450.9	454.2	455.7	450.4	448.8
Nonresidential	290.2	309.2	346.1	330.0	341.3	353.0	360.2	357.0	354.0
Residential	118.6	103.2	104.9	113.6	109.5	101.2	95.5	93.4	94.7
Change in business inventories	14.3	-10.0	20.5	12.2	24.6	31.8	13.2	-35.6	-19.7
Net exports of goods and services	13.2	25.2	26.1	31.2	23.7	25.9	23.5	31.3	35.6
Exports	281.3	339.2	367.3	365.4	368.9	367.2	367.9	359.9	360.9
Imports	267.9	314.0	341.3	334.2	345.1	341.3	344.4	328.6	325.3
Government purchases of goods and services	474.4	538.4	596.9	578.1	583.2	600.2	626.3	630.1	631.9
Federal	167.9	197.2	228.9	217.0	218.2	230.0	250.5	249.7	244.1
State and local	305.9	341.2	368.0	361.1	365.0	370.1	375.7	380.4	387.8
1972 \$ Bil. (Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)									
<b>Gross national product</b>	1,479.4	1,474.0	1,502.6	1,507.8	1,502.2	1,510.4	1,490.1	1,470.7	1,476.8
Personal consumption expenditures	927.6	930.5	947.6	951.1	944.6	951.4	943.4	949.1	956.3
Durable goods	146.6	137.1	140.0	145.3	138.6	142.2	134.1	137.5	139.0
Nondurable goods	354.6	355.8	362.4	361.6	361.7	363.0	363.1	362.2	365.7
Clothing and shoes	76.7	78.0	82.7	82.1	82.6	83.1	83.0	83.8	84.7
Food and beverages	176.1	180.2	181.4	181.4	181.3	180.9	182.0	181.7	183.9
Services	429.6	437.6	445.2	444.2	444.3	446.2	446.2	449.5	451.6
Gross private domestic investment	232.6	208.4	225.8	221.6	229.5	233.4	218.9	195.4	200.5
Fixed investment	222.5	213.3	216.9	219.2	217.4	216.9	214.1	210.8	207.4
Nonresidential	169.9	166.1	172.0	169.7	170.1	173.9	174.2	172.0	168.2
Residential	59.1	47.2	44.9	49.6	47.3	42.9	39.9	38.9	39.2
Change in business inventories	7.3	-5.0	9.0	2.4	12.1	16.5	4.8	-15.4	-6.9
Net exports of goods and services	37.2	50.6	42.0	48.2	44.2	39.2	36.5	36.9	35.6
Exports	146.9	159.2	158.5	159.3	159.7	157.8	156.9	151.7	152.3
Imports	109.2	108.6	116.4	111.1	115.5	118.7	120.4	114.7	116.8
Government purchases of goods and services	278.3	284.6	287.1	286.8	283.9	286.4	291.3	289.2	284.5
Federal	101.7	106.5	110.4	107.9	107.0	110.7	116.0	114.4	109.4
State and local	180.1	178.1	176.7	179.0	176.9	175.7	175.3	174.9	175.0
<b>New plant and equipment expenditures (\$bil.)</b>	270.46	295.63	321.49	312.24	316.73	328.25	327.83	327.72	323.75
<b>Implicit price deflator for GNP (1972=100)</b>	163.42	178.64	195.51	190.01	193.17	197.36	201.55	203.68	206.35
<b>Disposable income (\$bil.)</b>	1,641.7	1,824.1	2,029.1	1,958.7	1,996.5	2,060.0	2,101.4	2,117.1	2,151.9
<b>Disposable income (1972 \$bil.)</b>	1,011.5	1,018.0	1,043.1	1,035.0	1,036.6	1,048.8	1,051.9	1,046.9	1,054.9
<b>Per capita disposable income (\$)</b>	7,331	8,012	8,827	8,551	8,698	8,951	9,107	9,155	9,287
<b>Per capita disposable income (1972 \$)</b>	4,512	4,472	4,538	4,519	4,516	4,557	4,559	4,527	4,553
<b>U.S. population, tot. incl. military abroad (mil.)*</b>	225.1	227.7	229.8	229.1	229.5	230.1	230.7	231.2	231.6
<b>Civilian population (mil.)*</b>	223.0	225.6	227.7	226.9	227.3	227.9	228.5	229.0	229.4

See footnotes at end of next table.

## Selected monthly indicators

	Annual		1981		1982					
	1979	1980	1981 p	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June p
Monthly data seasonally adjusted except as noted										
Industrial production, total <sup>2</sup> (1967=100) . . . . .	152.5	147.0	151.0	152.9	140.7	142.9	141.7	140.2	139.4	138.4
Manufacturing (1967=100) . . . . .	153.6	146.7	150.4	152.4	138.5	140.9	140.1	138.7	138.2	137.3
Durable (1967=100) . . . . .	146.4	136.7	140.5	143.2	127.1	129.3	128.2	126.6	126.4	125.3
Nondurable (1967=100) . . . . .	164.0	161.2	164.8	165.8	155.1	157.8	157.3	156.2	155.3	154.6
Leading economic indicators <sup>1,3</sup> (1967=100) . . . . .	140.1	131.2	133.1	135.2	125.7	125.2	125.1	126.8	127.9	127.9
Employment <sup>4</sup> (Mil. persons)* . . . . .	96.9	97.3	100.4	100.4	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.3	100.1	99.8
Unemployment rate <sup>4</sup> (%) . . . . .	5.8	7.1	7.6	7.4	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.5
Personal income <sup>1</sup> (\$ bil. annual rate) . . . . .	1,943.8	2,160.4	2,415.8	2,398.4	2,499.1	2,513.8	2,518.6	2,534.3	2,552.7	2,561.4
Hourly earnings in manufacturing <sup>4,5</sup> (\$) . . . . .	6.70	7.27	7.99	7.97	8.41	8.34	8.37	8.42	8.45	8.51
Money stock-M1 (daily avg.) (\$bil.) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	\$389.0	\$414.5	\$440.9	428.4	448.6	447.3	448.3	452.3	451.5	451.3
Money stock-M2 (daily avg.) (\$bil.) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	\$1,518.9	\$1,656.1	\$1,822.7	1,740.9	1,841.3	1,848.0	1,865.2	1,880.7	1,897.5	1,907.4
Three-month Treasury bill rate <sup>6</sup> (%) . . . . .	10.041	11.506	14.077	14.557	12.412	13.780	12.493	12.821	12.148	12.108
Aaa corporate bond yield (Moody's) <sup>7</sup> (%) . . . . .	9.63	11.94	14.17	13.75	15.18	15.27	14.58	14.46	14.26	14.81
Interest rate on new home mortgages <sup>8</sup> (%) . . . . .	10.78	12.66	14.70	14.67	15.25	15.12	15.67	15.84	15.89	15.43
Housing starts, private (incl. farm) (thou.) . . . . .	1,745.1	1,292.2	1,084.2	1,046	885	945	931	882	1,075	911
Auto sales at retail, total <sup>1</sup> (mil.) . . . . .	10.6	9.0	8.5	7.5	8.2	8.6	7.9	7.2	8.2	6.8
Business sales, total <sup>1</sup> (\$ bil.) . . . . .	294.6	321.1	350.9	352.9	336.5	342.7	343.3	340.4	349.0p	—
Business inventories, total <sup>1</sup> (\$ bil.) . . . . .	423.8	464.9	497.2	492.8	510.5	508.3	507.6	510.1	505.7p	—
Sales of all retail stores (\$ bil.) <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	74.5	79.3	86.6	87.3	85.3	87.7	87.3	88.3	90.7p	89.3
Durable goods stores (\$ bil.) . . . . .	25.4	24.7	27.2	27.7	25.3	26.8	27.0	28.0	29.3p	28.0
Nondurable goods stores (\$ bil.) . . . . .	49.1	54.6	59.4	59.6	60.0	60.8	60.3	60.3	61.4p	61.3
Food stores (\$ bil.) . . . . .	16.3	18.1	19.8	19.8	20.2	20.4	20.3	20.6	20.9p	20.8
Eating and drinking places (\$ bil.) . . . . .	6.6	7.2	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.6p	8.7
Apparel and accessory stores (\$ bil.) . . . . .	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.2p	4.2

<sup>1</sup> Department of Commerce. <sup>2</sup> Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. <sup>3</sup> Composite index of 12 leading indicators. <sup>4</sup> Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. <sup>5</sup> Not seasonally adjusted. <sup>6</sup> December of the year listed. <sup>7</sup> Moody's Investors Service. <sup>8</sup> Federal Home Loan Bank Board. <sup>9</sup> Adjusted for seasonal variations, holidays, and trading day differences. p = preliminary. \*Data for 1981 have been revised based on 1980 census population count.

## U.S. Agricultural Trade

### Prices of principal U.S. agricultural trade products

	Annual		1981		1982					
	1979	1980	1981	June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
<b>Export commodities:</b>										
Wheat, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.) . . . . .	4.45	4.78	4.80	4.63	4.76	4.71	4.62	4.65	4.56	4.14
Corn, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.) . . . . .	3.01	3.28	3.40	3.52	2.76	2.92	2.95	3.05	3.04	2.97
Grain sorghum, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.) . . . . .	2.85	3.38	3.28	3.24	2.98	2.92	2.92	2.98	3.03	2.90
Soybeans, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.) . . . . .	7.59	7.39	7.40	7.44	6.72	6.63	6.53	6.81	6.92	6.56
Soybean oil, Decatur (cts./lb.) . . . . .	27.59	23.63	21.07	21.27	19.37	18.32	18.47	19.52	20.54	19.36
Soybean meal, Decatur (\$/ton) . . . . .	191.08	196.47	218.65	200.32	192.53	191.26	184.78	190.67	192.00	183.89
Cotton, 10 market avg. spot (cts./lb.) . . . . .	61.81	81.13	71.93	78.10	57.83	57.24	59.73	62.02	62.44	61.10
Tobacco, avg. price of auction (cts./lb.) . . . . .	132.15	142.29	156.48	149.96	169.97	169.97	169.97	168.94	168.94	169.51
Rice, f.o.b. mill, Houston (\$/cwt.) . . . . .	20.25	21.89	25.63	27.40	21.75	20.20	19.20	19.00	19.00	18.79
Inedible tallow, Chicago (cts./lb.) . . . . .	23.45	18.52	15.27	16.00	13.38	13.40	14.13	14.44	14.50	14.31
<b>Import commodities:</b>										
Coffee, N.Y. spot (\$/lb.) . . . . .	1.74	1.64	1.27	1.17	1.44	1.49	1.44	1.41	1.39	1.41
Sugar, N.Y. spot (cts./lb.) . . . . .	15.61	30.10	19.73	19.00	18.16	17.17	17.13	17.9	19.57	21.03
Rubber, N.Y. spot (cts./lb.) . . . . .	64.57	73.80	56.79	58.46	48.50	47.25	47.25	45.83	46.04	46.33
Cocoa beans, N.Y. (\$/lb.) . . . . .	1.44	1.14	.90	.70	.96	.96	.84	.75	.73	.66
Bananas, f.o.b. port of entry (\$/40-lb. box) . . . . .	5.91	6.89	7.28	7.04	7.71	6.95	7.65	8.64	7.95	7.25



# U.S. agricultural exports

	October-May				May			
	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82	1981	1982	1981	1982
	Thou. units		\$ Thou.		Thou. units		\$ Thou.	
Animals, live, excluding poultry. . . . .	—	—	114,649	142,294	—	—	9,898	9,391
Meat and preps., excluding poultry (mt). . . . .	303	301	712,503	672,716	40	48	92,677	112,411
Dairy products, excluding eggs . . . . .	—	—	131,808	285,527	—	—	24,712	23,028
Poultry and poultry products . . . . .	—	—	513,725	427,754	—	—	83,104	44,970
Grains and preparations . . . . .	—	—	14,245,108	11,539,199	—	—	1,568,712	1,380,586
Wheat and wheat flour (mt). . . . .	26,515	30,831	5,108,643	5,321,885	2,219	3,290	419,420	545,118
Rice, milled (mt). . . . .	1,167	1,432	600,643	657,699	206	209	111,405	84,920
Feed grains, excluding products (mt). . . . .	50,365	42,272	7,760,543	5,169,644	5,931	5,752	918,430	894,628
Other. . . . .	—	—	775,279	389,971	—	—	109,457	55,920
Fruits, nuts, and preparations . . . . .	—	—	1,448,866	1,359,460	—	—	151,135	154,614
Vegetables and preparations . . . . .	—	—	1,082,388	1,127,595	—	—	118,842	102,290
Sugar & preps., including honey. . . . .	—	—	472,004	139,002	—	—	47,895	8,908
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc. (mt). . . . .	36	35	163,676	149,242	5	4	18,786	15,638
Feeds and fodders . . . . .	—	—	2,065,966	1,928,479	—	—	206,003	238,865
Protein meal (mt). . . . .	5,159	5,250	1,326,306	1,201,648	505	603	128,176	137,918
Beverages, excl. distilled alcohol (L/L). . . . .	84,159	39,250	41,797	21,021	7,914	8,017	4,755	4,501
Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt). . . . .	185	200	956,874	1,159,059	21	25	115,370	138,721
Hides, skins, and furskins . . . . .	—	—	758,112	764,550	—	—	79,550	84,953
Oilseeds . . . . .	—	—	5,063,157	5,361,004	—	—	612,456	715,044
Soybeans (mt). . . . .	15,506	19,244	4,728,141	4,950,912	1,895	2,467	582,242	643,419
Wool, unmanufactured (mt). . . . .	2	3	21,031	30,931	1	1	4,089	6,396
Cotton, unmanufactured (mt). . . . .	1,015	1,166	1,823,585	1,655,907	111	118	192,279	152,643
Fats, oils, and greases (mt). . . . .	1,055	1,051	519,156	488,206	145	94	88,042	44,289
Vegetable oils and waxes (mt). . . . .	1,047	1,019	723,114	609,851	135	108	94,346	66,629
Rubber and allied gums (mt). . . . .	9	7	17,134	13,121	2	1	2,925	1,994
Other. . . . .	—	—	743,366	783,949	—	—	81,075	97,521
Total . . . . .	—	—	31,618,019	28,638,867	—	—	3,566,651	3,403,392

# Trade balance

	October-May		May	
	1980/81 <sup>1</sup>	1981/82	1981	1982
	\$ Mil.			
Agricultural exports . . . . .	31,618	28,639	3,567	3,403
Nonagricultural exports . . . . .	123,731	118,991	16,051	16,186
Total exports <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	155,349	147,630	19,618	18,589
Agricultural imports . . . . .	12,119	10,184	1,529	1,328
Nonagricultural imports . . . . .	157,766	154,412	19,638	19,311
Total imports <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	169,886	164,596	21,167	20,639
Agricultural trade balance . . . . .	19,499	18,455	2,038	2,075
Nonagricultural trade balance . . . . .	-34,035	-35,421	-3,587	-4,125
Total trade balance . . . . .	-14,536	-16,966	-1,549	-2,050

<sup>1</sup> Domestic exports including Department of Defense shipments (F.A.S. value). <sup>2</sup> Imports for consumption (customs value).

# U.S. agricultural exports by regions

Region and country <sup>1</sup>	October-May		May		Change from year earlier	
	1980/81	1981/82	1981	1982	October-May	May
	\$ Mil.				percent	
<b>Western Europe</b> . . . . .	8,325	8,904	1,004	1,070	+7	+7
European Community (EC-10) . . . . .	6,483	6,707	783	833	+3	+6
Germany, Fed. Rep. . . . .	1,312	1,259	186	133	-4	-28
Greece . . . . .	156	146	13	23	-6	+77
Italy . . . . .	821	724	130	100	-12	-23
Netherlands . . . . .	2,342	2,584	234	349	+10	+49
United Kingdom . . . . .	635	679	67	84	+7	+25
Other Western Europe . . . . .	1,842	2,197	221	237	+19	+7
Portugal . . . . .	517	391	59	39	-24	-34
Spain . . . . .	809	1,216	116	150	+50	+29
<b>Eastern Europe</b> . . . . .	1,573	718	129	79	-54	-39
German Dem. Rep. . . . .	310	202	24	20	-35	-17
Poland . . . . .	547	124	16	12	-77	-25
Romania . . . . .	348	106	47	8	-70	-83
<b>USSR</b> . . . . .	1,333	2,207	2	184	+66	+9,100
<b>Asia</b> . . . . .	11,345	9,822	1,281	1,165	-13	-9
West Asia . . . . .	1,141	1,033	141	91	-9	-35
Iran . . . . .	78	90	13	2	+15	-85
Iraq . . . . .	101	96	13	20	-5	+54
Israel . . . . .	250	227	29	13	-9	-55
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	333	317	39	35	-5	-10
South Asia . . . . .	229	440	40	45	+92	+13
India . . . . .	119	248	12	6	+108	-50
Pakistan . . . . .	68	112	15	3	+65	-80
East and Southeast Asia . . . . .	9,975	8,349	1,100	1,029	-16	-6
China, Mainland . . . . .	1,611	1,279	67	120	-21	+79
China, Taiwan . . . . .	804	806	123	89	0	-28
Japan . . . . .	4,887	4,109	542	499	-16	-8
Korea, Rep. . . . .	1,574	1,039	219	182	-34	-17
<b>Africa</b> . . . . .	1,801	1,726	257	232	-4	-10
North Africa . . . . .	958	1,014	139	151	+6	+9
Algeria . . . . .	190	169	19	27	-11	+42
Egypt . . . . .	644	641	110	107	0	-3
Other Africa . . . . .	842	712	118	81	-15	-31
Nigeria . . . . .	299	383	43	32	+28	-26
<b>Latin America and Caribbean</b> . . . . .	5,008	3,402	581	423	-32	-27
Brazil . . . . .	616	401	41	56	-35	+37
Caribbean . . . . .	542	499	82	58	-8	-29
Central America . . . . .	253	220	34	29	-13	-15
Mexico . . . . .	2,096	1,128	240	136	-46	-43
Peru . . . . .	336	200	47	29	-40	-38
Venezuela . . . . .	627	513	81	55	-18	-32
<b>Canada</b> . . . . .	1,382	1,254	175	167	-9	-5
<b>Canadian transshipments</b> . . . . .	707	387	120	69	-45	-42
<b>Oceania</b> . . . . .	144	220	17	15	+53	-12
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b> . . . . .	31,618	28,639	3,567	3,403	-9	-5

<sup>1</sup> Not adjusted for transshipments through Canada. <sup>2</sup> Regions may not add to totals due to rounding.



# U.S. agricultural imports

	October-May				May			
	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	1981/82	1981	1982	1981	1982
	Thou. units		\$ Thou.		Thou. units		\$ Thou.	
Live animals, excluding poultry . . . . .	—	—	259,215	271,345	—	—	24,044	39,365
Meat and preparations, excl. poultry (mt) . . .	604	514	1,533,753	1,172,441	64	76	147,393	171,040
Beef and veal (mt) . . . . .	448	368	1,125,213	786,297	44	53	100,151	109,515
Pork (mt) . . . . .	133	130	350,233	337,876	17	19	37,930	52,478
Dairy products, excluding eggs . . . . .	—	—	358,910	377,121	—	—	32,181	43,102
Poultry and poultry products . . . . .	—	—	63,161	43,182	—	—	6,864	4,963
Grains and preparations . . . . .	—	—	209,499	226,540	—	—	27,058	30,259
Wheat and flour (mt) . . . . .	3	4	1,533	1,320	1	1	318	206
Rice (mt) . . . . .	4	9	2,217	5,471	1	2	531	1,028
Feed grains (mt) . . . . .	100	143	19,599	24,348	17	23	3,185	3,673
Other . . . . .	—	—	186,150	195,401	—	—	23,024	25,352
Fruits, nuts, and preparations . . . . .	—	—	960,318	1,059,319	—	—	143,817	177,602
Bananas, Fresh (mt) . . . . .	1,623	1,596	325,976	347,770	199	263	43,426	57,474
Vegetables and preparations . . . . .	—	—	628,351	850,799	—	—	101,015	123,701
Sugar and preparations, incl. honey . . . . .	—	—	1,765,134	1,068,320	—	—	224,961	52,619
Sugar, cane or beet (mt) . . . . .	2,480	2,734	1,601,514	944,132	361	129	197,220	36,240
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc. (mt) . . . . .	1,165	1,046	3,201,908	2,514,960	142	137	367,107	338,999
Coffee, green (mt) . . . . .	728	672	2,139,150	1,707,750	81	89	232,006	239,309
Cocoa beans (mt) . . . . .	159	132	320,126	237,510	28	17	51,321	28,888
Feeds and fodders . . . . .	—	—	71,838	71,506	—	—	9,891	9,205
Protein meal (mt) . . . . .	21	37	4,614	6,013	5	3	1,037	481
Beverages, incl. distilled alcohol (hl) . . . . .	6,389	6,957	751,194	782,547	908	1,000	103,000	111,607
Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt) . . . . .	111	81	248,470	212,641	13	11	28,287	28,364
Hides, skins, and furskins . . . . .	—	—	197,392	162,782	—	—	21,494	16,482
Oilseeds . . . . .	—	—	305,038	58,786	—	—	100,556	6,084
Soybeans (mt) . . . . .	10	6	3,284	1,449	1	2	421	394
Wool, unmanufactured (mt) . . . . .	31	30	109,495	108,535	5	4	19,435	12,650
Cotton, unmanufactured (mt) . . . . .	11	9	8,639	7,151	1	3	197	3,462
Fats, oils, and greases (Lb.) . . . . .	7	8	5,885	5,772	1	1	861	754
Vegetable oils and waxes (Lb.) . . . . .	601	462	378,961	276,112	65	62	40,253	37,467
Rubber and allied gums (Lb.) . . . . .	425	451	535,916	410,516	53	59	66,627	48,327
Other . . . . .	—	—	527,801	505,812	—	—	63,822	72,205
Total . . . . .	—	—	12,118,978	10,184,187	—	—	1,528,663	1,328,257

<sup>1</sup> Less than 500,000. Note: 1 metric ton (mt) = 2,204.622 lb; 1 hectoliter (hl) = 100 liters = 26.42008 gal.

# World Agricultural Production

## World supply and utilization of major crops

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 E	1982/83 F
	MIL units						
<b>Wheat:</b>							
Area (hectare) . . . . .	232.6	227.0	228.4	227.7	235.8	236.2	—
Production (metric ton) . . . . .	421.5	384.7	446.6	422.8	439.3	453.4	445.0
Exports (metric ton) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	63.3	72.8	72.0	86.0	93.6	98.7	101.3
Consumption (metric ton) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	385.6	399.2	429.7	443.5	444.3	444.2	445.5
Ending stocks (metric ton) <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	99.0	84.2	101.0	80.3	75.4	84.6	84.1
<b>Coarse grains:</b>							
Area (hectare) . . . . .	343.7	345.2	342.5	341.2	341.0	346.4	—
Production (metric ton) . . . . .	704.4	700.8	753.3	741.5	730.2	773.2	764.0
Exports (metric ton) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	82.5	84.0	90.2	100.9	105.1	103.3	104.8
Consumption (metric ton) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	685.4	692.1	747.5	740.3	741.5	749.4	760.4
Ending stocks (metric ton) <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	75.6	84.2	90.2	91.4	80.1	103.9	107.5
<b>Rice, milled:</b>							
Area (hectare) . . . . .	141.7	143.3	144.5	143.2	144.2	145.2	145.3
Production (metric ton) . . . . .	234.0	248.2	259.9	254.1	265.7	276.0	276.9
Exports (metric ton) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	10.5	9.5	11.6	12.7	13.0	12.2	12.2
Consumption (metric ton) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	236.2	242.2	255.4	258.1	266.0	275.0	278.3
Ending stocks (metric ton) <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	18.5	24.5	29.0	25.0	24.8	25.8	24.4
<b>Total grains:</b>							
Area (hectare) . . . . .	717.8	715.3	715.3	712.3	721.0	727.8	—
Production (metric ton) . . . . .	1,360.3	1,333.2	1,459.7	1,418.4	1,435.3	1,502.6	1,486.0
Exports (metric ton) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	156.1	166.4	173.8	199.6	211.7	214.2	218.1
Consumption (metric ton) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1,307.4	1,332.9	1,432.6	1,441.9	1,451.8	1,468.6	1,484.2
Ending stocks (metric ton) <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	193.5	193.4	220.2	196.7	180.3	214.3	215.8
<b>Oilseeds and meals:<sup>4</sup></b>							
Production (metric ton) . . . . .	86.7	78.4	83.3	95.2	85.8	92.4	98.1
Trade (metric ton) . . . . .	33.9	38.8	40.6	46.2	44.1	46.5	47.3
<b>Fats and Oils:<sup>5</sup></b>							
Production (metric ton) . . . . .	47.4	52.3	54.7	58.7	56.8	59.1	61.3
Trade (metric ton) . . . . .	16.9	18.3	19.3	20.8	20.0	20.8	21.0
<b>Cotton:</b>							
Area (hectare) . . . . .	30.7	32.8	32.4	32.2	32.4	33.4	—
Production (bale) . . . . .	56.7	64.1	60.0	65.5	65.6	71.3	65.8
Exports (bale) . . . . .	17.6	19.1	19.8	22.7	20.2	20.3	19.8
Consumption (bale) . . . . .	60.6	60.0	62.4	65.3	65.8	85.7	68.0
Ending stocks (bale) . . . . .	20.4	25.0	22.1	22.3	21.8	27.4	25.0

E = Estimated, F = Forecast. <sup>1</sup> Excludes Intra-EC trade. <sup>2</sup> Where stocks data not available (excluding USSR), consumption includes stock changes. <sup>3</sup> Stocks data are based on differing marketing years and do not represent levels at a given date. Data not available for all countries; includes estimated change in USSR grain stocks but not absolute level. <sup>4</sup> Soybean meal equivalent. <sup>5</sup> Calendar year data, 1975 data corresponds with 1974/75, 1976 data with 1975/76, etc.



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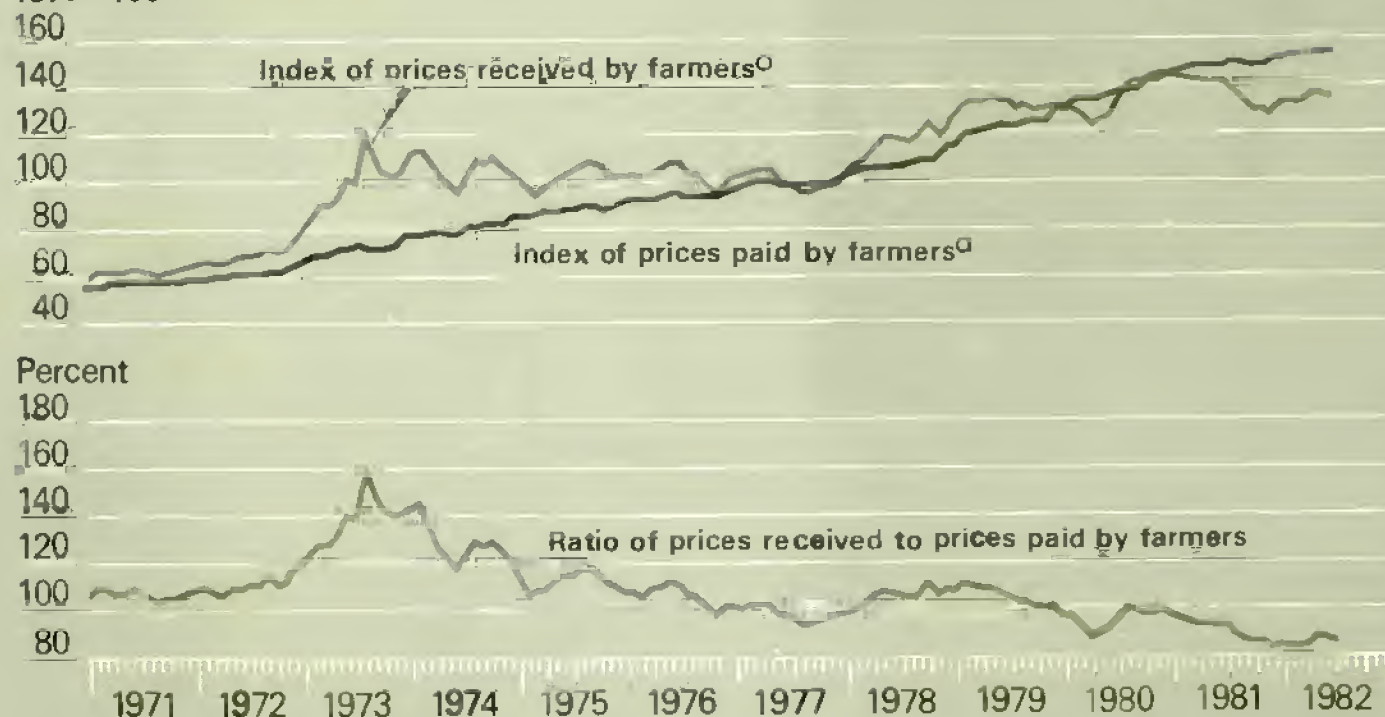
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## Farm Prices Steady, Ratio Down Slightly in July

1977=100



<sup>○</sup>For all farm products.

<sup>□</sup>For commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates.